Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

Vol. XX, No. 7 — NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1943 — Entered as second-class matter May 6, 1942 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. (8 Pages) Price 5 Cents

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH

WILL SMASH HARD AT AXIS IN EUROPE, SAYS ROOSEVELT

The President's Message

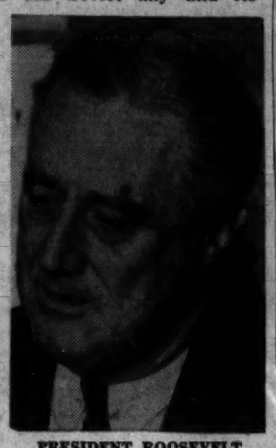
An Editorial

THE nation will heartily welcome President Roosevelt's speech as a fighting war speech, dedicated to the offensive on all fronts in 1943.

Sharing with the President his justifiable pride in the toughness and daring of our armed forces in Africa and the Pacific, the country is ready to dig in for every action and sacrifice needed to speed the complete destruction of the fascist enemy.

•

IN HIS review of the war's course during 1942, the President noted that America's Axis foes have begun to turn downward, and that is due above all to the gigantic accomplishments of our Soviet ally and its Red Army. In this respect, the President deepened the country's understanding that this is a global war, that the problem of attacking Nazi Germany and its satellites jointly with our allies is a profoundly American interest that coalition warfare against the citadel of the enemy in Europe is essential to America's national survival, and is not the exclusive interest of any one of the United Nations.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Pledging his decision that the Axis shall feel our rising offensive blows in the Pacific in coordination with our great ally, China, the President reaffirmed the basic strategy of victory—that is, to "strike and strike hard" at the Axis in Europe.

Whatever could be said about the opportunity in 1942 for opening the Second Front (and the world's foremost experts ageed that it was both necessary and possible), the President's view that 1943 will be the year of "substantial advances" is justified by the strength of the United Nations and should bring support to the President for the earliest opening of the Second Front in Europe.

The year 1943 must be the year of decisive attack, the smashing of the Hitler armies, and the establishment of the complete victory. This can be done as the great and powerful forces which the President has summoned for the coming year sweep into action, on the home front and on the battlefield.

The creation of a United Nations war council, plunging directly into the solution of all military questions of coalition attack west and east in Europe could make this coming year the last of the Hitler regime.

The President paid significant tribute to the unity of the United Nations. He warned against an "inconclusive" peace. He struck hard at the isolationist-appeasers, the proponents of a "negotiated peace" with Hitler, with his praise of this "solemn agreement" which he hailed not only as "the mightiest military coalition in history," but also, he emphasized, as the bulwark of the post-war world. The jointly hurled military power of this "mightiest military coalition in history" could smash the Nazi power in 1943, bringing the war to a speedy conclusion, at the least possible cost in lives and suffering.

SENSING the sentiments of the people, the President told the 78th Congress that the armed forces and the people expect social security as well as victory and peace. He made it clear that the first task is victory, the second to assure peace. Understood in this sense, the President's pledges on social security can be a weapon for strengthening the war effort, and for the struggle against obstructionism and labor-baiting.

The President's survey of the rise in war output, won with the active contributions of organized labor, can assure the nation that our home front will fully support the offensive battles of 1943. But it is also clear that only Congressional enactment of a Centralized War Economy Plan as embodied in the newly-introduced Pepper-Tolan Bill can ensure the fulfillment of the new production goal—doubling '42 results in 1943.

It is regrettable that the President, in speaking of the necessary sacrifices and hardships, did not denounce the defeatist and business-as-usual forces which in the 77th Congress blocked the President's request for a 7-point war economy plan and thus contributed greatly to the existing difficulties and dislocations.

•

THE President spoke to a newly elected Congress in which pro-fascist defeatists and disrupters occupy strong positions.

This defeatist group has given every sign that it will stop at nothing to prevent, or make impossible, the realization of the President's battle plans for 1943. They will assault it behind disguises, in flank movements, and with cries of lip-service loyalty. They will not easily surrender their plans.

The great duty of the American labor movement and all people now is to organize and unite to make this new 78th Congress responsive to the victory plan of the Commander-in-Chief.

Our duty is to mass the patriotic forces in the nation, to unite the win-the-war forces in the Congress itself for routing the Hoover-Wheeler gang in the 78th Congress, the main enemy of Roosevelt's plan for attacking Hitler.

The President's speech needs an active, aroused, united nation to back it up in the halls of the 78th Congress.

Red Army 75 Miles From Rostov

More Towns in Lower Don Fall

MOSCOW, Jan. 7 (UP).—Red Army mobile forces were reported racing down the lower Don Valley tonight less than 75 miles from Rostov, keystone of the land passage to the Caucasus, where another Red Army pushed up along the Rostov-Baku railroad within 28 miles of the big Georgievsk junction.

Front dispatches revealed that the Soviets drove a wedge 19 miles south from the Don to capture Bolshaya Orlovka, 75 miles east and slightly north of Rostov, posing the sharpest threat yet to the retreating German army in the Caucasus.

The Red Army thrust also threatened to cut in behind the German forces being beaten down the Stalingrad-Caucasus railway below Kotelnikovski.

At Bolshaya Orlovka the Soviets stood only 63 miles north of the Salsk junction where the lines from Stalingrad and Rostov meet.

NAZIS JAM AIRWAVES

[London reports quoted British military observers as saying that the Soviets have knocked out half of Hitler's 1,000,000-man army in South Russia.

["Axis disasters on the Don, Stalingrad and Caucasian Fronts are so great," one of these observers said, "that Germany is blanketing the airwaves of Europe with the greatest jamming barrage of the war to prevent the German people from learning of the rout of their forces."

Rumors circulating in Stockholm say that many of Hitler's satellite troops — Rumanians, Hungarians, and Slovaks—are refusing to fight, and that some of them have shot their officers.

[Another Stockholm rumor says that a new Soviet offensive in the Novorossisk-Tuapse area, in conjunction with the Soviet Black Sea fleet, is expected.]

TAKE MORE TOWNS

In 48 hours of mopping up the lower Don Valley, Col. Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's forces had recaptured a whole group of villages, including Kamyshenskaya, Marinskay, Hashyrev, and Kholodny, the latter 31 miles southwest of Tsimlyanskaya, stronghold midway between Rostov and Stalingrad.

Field dispatches said the Germans were losing an average of 5,000 men a day in killed and captured, together with enormous quantities of equipment. Their hope for reinforcements from the west appeared dim as the Russians gradually tightened their grip on the Nazi communications.

To the south Soviet forces of the Caucasus were reported sweeping swiftly up beyond captured Prokhladnenski along both sides of the Rostov-Baku railroad. Plunging forward 25 miles in 48 hours, Soviet

(Continued on Page 2)

Buna Hero's Family

Sergeant Bob Thompson is too busy knocking out Japanese pill boxes to be here in person. But the Buna hero's wife, Leona, and his 18 months' daughter Ellen, are enjoying his picture in their home at 305 E. 11th St. —Daily Worker Photo

Thompson, Spain Vet, Hero in Buna Victory

(Frank Hewlett, United Press war correspondent who covered the Bataan and Corregidor campaigns, and who recently wrote the first eye witness account of the first big American victory at Buna, describes in the following dispatch the capture of the Buna government station area, the biggest American victory in the Southwest Pacific zone. He saw the action.)

By Frank Hewlett
United Press Staff Correspondent

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY AT THE BUNA GOVERNMENT STATION IN NEW GUINEA, Jan. 3 (Delayed) (UP).—The Yanks went over the top at 10:15 A. M. yesterday to take the government station area at Buna. At 4:27 P. M. they flashed this message to headquarters: "Station sector entered."

It was entered at the bayonet point. There were no tanks in this battle.

Today the Americans and Australians mopped up. They combed the coconut groves all around the sector for hours, picking off snipers in the trees and the machine gunners who had remained in their nests, playing possum and pretending they were dead. They do not have to pretend any more.

The last machine gun nest was cleaned out late this afternoon.

Now the burial squads are burying the bodies of our dead. The men who died here will lie on the battle field. A rifle marks each grave.

The troops who won the battles are an inspiring cross-section of young America, national guardsmen and selectees. Most of their officers are reservists. One lieuten-

(Continued on Page 2)

Hero's Friends Elated

By Art Shields

Sergeant Bob Thompson, who took four Japanese pill boxes in a daring Buna raid, is America's hero today.

And none of the members of the Young Communist League are surprised.

Bob was their national vice-president. And when he went into the Army in November, 1941, they gave him a banquet and predicted he'd leave his mark on the fascists.

Bob had shown his stuff in the Spanish war against fascism. As a a captain of the Intrenational Brigade he led the famous Mackenzie-Papineau Battalion in its fiery attack against the fascists at Fuentes del Ebro.

Bob's formar military comrades say he did what they expevied.

EXPECTED NEWS—GATES

"Just two days ago," said the hero's former brigade commissar, John Gates, "I said I expected any time to hear that Bob had distinguished himself."

Gates is a sergeant in the United States Army, now in New York on a furlough.

"Bob Thompson was one of the bravest and best commanders I ever knew," he declared in the office of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade at 100 Fifth Ave.

"H was utterly fearless."

"And he was a natural leader," added his old commissar.

EX-LOGGER

Bob Thompson—a six footer—was a former lumberjack in Oregon. His grandfather came to Grant's Pass, where Bob was born, when Indians were still there. Bob

(Continued on Page 2)

Nazis Retake Tunisia Hill

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 7 (UP).—Powerful German counter-blows have dislodged the British from briefly-held hill positions southwest of Bizerte in an all-day battle emphasizing that the high stakes in Tunisia will be bitterly contested inch-by-inch, official reports said tonight.

Throwing a great weight of men and guns against the British positions on Jebel Azzag and surrounding heights 15 miles west om Mateur, the Germans attacked early yesterday, the dispatches said.

They advanced steadily throughout the day and by nightfall British forward forces were left so exposed they were ordered to fall back to the foothills to the west whence they launched a surprise attack to take the higher ground Tuesday.

(Berlin dispatches to Stockholm indicated that Maj. Gen. Walther Nehring had been replaced as commander of the Axis Tunisian garrisons by Col. Gen. Hans von Arnim. The dispatches said that German newsreels showed Von Arnim and identified him as the Tunisian commander.)

Late War Bulletins

LONDON, Jan. 7 (UP).—Unrest in Germany's satellite nations was reported from various sources today.

From Lausanne, Switzerland, Tass, the Soviet news agency, reported **that martial law has been proclaimed in Turin and Naples in Italy.**

The Tass dispatch said the streets of both cities are patroled by German and Italian troops. The Italian government is reported explaining the measure by saying, "an emergency requires it."

Dana Schmidt, United Press correspondent in Ankara, reported that conditions in the Greek islands, particularly at Mytile, and on Chios, Nicaris, and Samos are comparable to those in Athens at their worst, **with a quarter of a million starving.**

Radio Morocco reports that the German High Command has threatened to intervene in Greece **if the Italians do not succeed in crushing Greek guerrillas, who disrupt communication lines.**

An Exchange Telegraph Agency report from Istanbul says that the Gestapo has become increasingly active on the Greek islands, having executed Capt. Arvani Takis, a Greek official at Lemnos.

The newspaper **Aftenbladet** in Stockholm reported that Germans throughout Norway are more nervous over the possibility of an Anglo-American invasion.

Gen. Nikolaus von Falkenhorst has strengthened control defense measures on the west coast and ordered his troops to fight "to the last man."

The Finnish press is also reported to be nervous over the prospects of such an invasion.

SOLOMONS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UP).—American Flying Fortresses attacked a Japanese transport in the Solomons while other United States airmen again struck at enemy air bases in the same area, the Navy announced today.

BURMA RAID

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 7 (UP).—The British aerial offensive against Japanese defenses in western Burma struck again yesterday at enemy positions in the area of Kathedaung, 25 miles northwest of the strategic port of Akyab, and harassed shipping along Arakan province's coast, it was announced today.

Defeatists Balk At FDR Speech

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Ham Fish didn't like the President's message to Congress.

When the Congressmen and Senators and the packed galleries arose to give the President a terrific ovation as he entered the House chamber, the man who rode around Europe in Ribbentrop's airplane mildly patted the palms of his hands once or twice.

The rest of the time Ham Fish kept his hands glued behind his back or nervously played with his fingers.

Senator Wheeler didn't like the speech, as he chewed nervously on the butt end of a cigar while he listened. Nor did John Rankin of Mississippi who had his comment all written in advance before he heard the speech. Nor did the loquacious and loud-mouthed Martin Dies who this time summed up his reaction with this terrific statement:

"I have no comment. I think we are all agreed on the war."

COPPERHEADS GLUM

No, the copperheads didn't like the President's speech. They didn't like his pointed promise that the United Nations will strike and "strike hard" against the Axis on the Continent of Europe. They didn't like his challenge to those who would have had him eliminate any discussion of the need of social security and employment after the war.

They didn't like his emphasis on the theme of the United Nations as a cohesive unit now and after the war, nor his glowing tribute to those "fighting leaders" Winston Churchill, Joseph Stalin and Chiang Kai-shek.

WHAT GOT MOST APPLAUSE

But those were just the things that got the most enthusiastic applause from most of the members of Congress, from the high officials who sat with them on the House floor and from the galleries.

Those were the things that will strike the most responsive chords among the American people.

And those were the things that evoked loudest applause from the row of diplomats including that valiant fighter for collective security, Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinov, and the representatives of the other United Nations.

The President's insistence that the United Nations must join to keep the peace and disarm the aggressor Axis powers was strongly applauded by the diplomats who sat up in front on the left-band side of the House chamber.

While the Copperheads like this part of the President's speech least of all, Rep. Grant W. Furlong, a grizzled old physician who now

(Continued on Page 2)

Hails Unity Of Allies For Victory

By Frank Ryhlick
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—President Roosevelt boldly told Congress and the world today that the United Nations are going to strike—and strike hard"—at the Axis on the continent of Europe.

Raising his voice aggressively when he pronounced "Europe," and seeming to speak directly to the defeatists who are striving to prevent the blow at the heart of fascism, the Commander-in-Chief declared that "the Nazis and the fascists have asked for it—and they are going to get it."

"I cannot prophesy," he said. "I cannot tell you when or where the United Nations are going to strike next in Europe. But we are going to strike—and strike hard.

"I cannot tell you whether we are going to hit them in Norway, or through the Low Countries, or in France, or through Sardinia or Sicily, or through the Balkans, or through Poland—or at several points simultaneously.

WILL HIT THEM HARD

"But I can tell you that no matter where and when we strike by land we and the British and the Russians will hit them from the air heavily and relentlessly. Day in and day out we shall heap tons of explosives on their war factories and utilities and seaports."

This outline of United Nation's offensive strategy in Europe received a characteristic reception from the joint session of Congress, the assembled diplomats and Cabinet members, and the colorful galleries packed with the relatives of Senators and Representatives. Administration Democrats, and Democrats who only support the Administration on foreign policy, joined with like-minded Republicans in applauding the President. Republican Minority Leader Martin clapped briefly and politely. Ham Fish kept his hands behind his back. Senator Wheeler chewed a cold cigar and cleaned his fingernails.

OFFENSIVE UNDER WAY

President Roosevelt, dressed in a light grey suit and appearing strong and confident, likewise spoke of the Pacific in terms of taking the offensive.

"The period of our defensive attrition in the Pacific is passing," he said. "Now our aim is to force the Japanese to fight. Last year, we stopped them. This year, we intend to advance."

The President divided his speech into three sections because, as he said, he wanted "to emphasize a sense of proportion in this review of the events of the war and the needs of the war."

The first section was a picture of military accomplishments, military

(Continued on Page 4)

Public Slow to Act On No Pleasure Cars

By Louise Mitchell

New York City "A" car owners scored a B-minus yesterday in the first day's test of OPA's ban on all non-essential driving.

Cadillacs as well as Fords and Buicks with "A" stamps were still to be seen in all parts of the city during the late afternoon even though pleasure driving was ordered stopped at noon. Up as well as downtown, "A," "B" and "C" cars were parked in front of department stores, hotels, office buildings and private homes.

Yesterday's response to the order was slow but car owners told the Daily Worker pleasure driving would be out for the duration because "you just couldn't get the gas." A garage owner on East 50th St. said that only half the usual number of cars were out driving.

Policemen throughout the city were ordered to take license numbers of all "A," "B" and "C" cars stationed in the streets.

John Barber, owner of the Buick, said the order had not caught him unawares. He had put up his car three months ago because he "saw the handwriting on the wall for all pleasure driving."

Mrs. Rose Stevenson driving with C77-81 license plates said it was about time the order was enforced. "I'm working for the Red Cross," she said displaying a special card.

The owner of N38-98 with A and B cards pasted on the windshield insisted that he would have to stop all pleasure driving in order to

(Continued on Page 5)

Ballot-Ban Bill Up in Legislature

By Mac Gordon

Among the large number of bills thrown into the hopper on the opening day of the 166th session of the State Legislature Wednesday was one aimed at the right of the Communist Party to the ballot.

The bill, fathered by Assemblyman Harry Reoux, Warren County Republican, is the offspring of the bitter, unsuccessful fight of the American Legion to remove the Communist Party from the ballot last fall.

It "prohibits the intimidation of voters in securing signatures on independent nominating petitions

(Continued on Page 2)

CIO Presses for Firm Ration Plan

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Battle lines on rationing and price control at the new session of Congless began to shape up today.

The CIO expressed strong support for rationing of all foods "including meats, cheese, fats and oils, butter, fluid and dry milk and dairy products" as well as canned goods, in the current issue of Economic Outlook.

The CIO publication welcomed moves by the Office of Price Administration to fix dollar and cent price ceilings as "a step in the right direction."

From the CIO Congress of Women's Auxiliaries came a letter urging President Roosevelt "to take a direct hand" in preventing further food price increases and in speeding rationing.

Advocates of rationing were encouraged by the President's statement in his message to Congress that the Administration is "determined to see to it that our supplies of food and other essential civilian goods are distributed on fair and just basis—to rich and poor, management and labor, farmer, and city dweller alike."

While the President and organized labor spoke up in favor of rationing, Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma revealed that a powerful farm bloc lobby is in town in a new drive against price control and rationing.

Thomas would not specify the names of the groups in his lobby apparently because the farmers union which is strong in his state has flatly refused to go along in trying to boost farm prices.

Orlovka --- a Small Village

By a Veteran Commander

THE latest Soviet special communique gives us a galaxy of place names. All these places have been liberated by the Red Army within the last 24 hours.

But among all these places the name of Orlovka—a rather small village—stands out prominently. Its name is probably today the most terrifying sound in the entire world to Hitler's ears.

On the War Fronts

The capture of Orlovka puts the armies of Lieutenant General Rokossovsky within 75 miles of Rostov from the east and within the same distance of Salsk, from the north. There are no natural obstacles between Orlovka and the southern gateway to Rostov-Bataisk-Zarechnaya. Just 75 miles of frozen wind-swept steppe along the banks of the Sal and Manych rivers.

But . . . great as the threat to the Rostov "gate" is, it must be remembered that the Red Armies on the entire southern front are operating WITHOUT RAILROADS.

Just look at the map: the line Voronezh-Rostov is cut by the presence of German troops at Rossosh, north of Kantemirovka. Thus the stretch Kantemirovka-Millerovo "hangs in the air" and there is no through traffic. The line Stalingrad-Likhaya is in Soviet hands between Kalach and Tatsinskaya. The line Stalingrad-Novorossisk is in Soviet hands between Abganerovo and Sal. But . . . von Hoth's 22 divisions are sitting before Stalingrad, cutting the root from which these two lines spring. Thus, a train, say, from Moscow cannot approach the Soviet armies of the Don nearer than 200 miles, while such a train can reach the Red Armies of the Caucasus only by the long route Tambov-Saratov-Astrakhan-Kizliar-Mozdok.

This all means that the Soviet armies have to rely entirely on motor transport over winter roads, while the Germans have at their back one of the most dense railroad networks in the U.S.S.R.—the network of the Donbas.

ALL the more amazing are the successes of the Red Army which in some sectors are moving forward at a 25-mile per day clip.

Now some people, and experts among them, ask the question: why are the Germans holding out before Stalingrad when their position is so hopeless? The answer is twofold, in the main: they are holding out because the Fuehrer said that "no human force will dislodge us from Stalingrad" and because their retreat (if at all possible) would be a moral disaster of the first magnitude; they are holding out because by their mere presence they are cutting the continuity of the Soviet rail supply lines at the "solar plexus" of Stalingrad; they are holding out because their surrender or flight (if possible) would release the Soviet troops in Stalingrad and around it for a swift move westward to reinforce the Soviet armies of the Don and the Northern Caucasus.

Here are the three main reasons why von Hoth is holding out against all hope of active success. Von Hoth is upholding the Fuehrer's tottering reputation, he is sitting astride the Soviet railroads, and he is immobilizing probably a dozen Soviet divisions, or more.

In the Caucasus, Soviet troops have already captured Baksan which means that they are fast approaching the rail junction of Mineralnye Vody.

It is interesting to note that the German propaganda has announced that for some time to come there would be "no news from the Eastern Front." This IS a case when "no news is good news" (but NOT for the Germans).

* * *

There was seesaw fighting west of Mateur, in Tunisia. First the British dislodged the Germans from a reportedly important position and then the Germans retook it (according to Reuter's).

* * *

An American naval task force penetrated to the Japanese base at Munda in New Georgia and shelled it (Munda is the Japanese "opposite number" of our Henderson Field on Guadalcanal).

Nothing of importance elsewhere.

Defeatists Balk At FDR Speech

(Continued from Page 1)

represents the coal miners in Pennsylvania's Washington County in his freshman term in the House said he liked the President's "glowing tribute to our gallant Allies best of all."

Senator Mon Wallgren of Washington said he thought "the general public will be heartened by his promise of an all-out offensive."

Rep. Vito Marcantonio, fighting New York laborite, said he thought the speech was "magnificent." He was impressed particularly by the United Nations note throughout the speech and by the assurance of offensive action in Europe.

On the whole, Congressional reaction to the President's speech was quite favorable.

There was general agreement that the President had promoted national unity without in any way yielding to the defeatists in his frank statement that mistakes had been made in mobilizing the home front for the war effort.

Senator Carl Hatch of New Mexico summed up the attitude of those who held that the President had furthered unity when he said:

"Every American is in thorough and complete accord with everything the President said."

Speaker Sam Rayburn described the message as "a splendid report," and House Majority Leaders said it was "a great message from one of the outstanding men in the world's history. A message of confidence and a message of hope for the future."

DEMOCRATS APPLAUD

Applause from most Democrats, including the Southern poll-tax Democrats with but few exceptions, was widespread and enthusiastic throughout the speech.

Republican applause was, for the most part, pretty prefunctory, and came largely at the beginning and end of the message. Minority Leader Joseph Martin set the tone for the Republican coolness.

A number of Republicans joined, however, in many of the demonstrations of approval during the course of the President's speech. These included Rep. George H. Bender of Ohio, Senator Joseph Ball of Minnesota and Senator Warren Austin of Vermont.

The indications from the reception were that there will be a strong obstructionist movement among Republicans in both branches of Congress.

On the other hand, Rep. Martin and Senate Republican Leader Charles W. McNary could find little to criticize in the President's speech and confined themselves to noncommital remarks.

"It is very encouraging to note that we have passed from the defensive to the offensive and that we can now look to the future with bright hopes," Martin said.

McNary said the speech was "an excellent review" of our war production program.

Even Senator Robert Taft seemed momentarily nonplussed when he was asked for comment.

"It was not specific and presented no new ideas," Taft said. "There is nothing in it that I can disagree with."

He hastened to add that he did disagree with the President on the "method" of dealing with unemployment and social security after the war.

Senator Wheeler was more obviously caustic, and tried to dismiss the message as "a very clever political speech, one that no one could seriously find fault with."

Rep. Melvin Maas again tried to inject his charges that the Administration had neglected the war in the Pacific when he said that he "was very much pleased to learn that the Administration is now going to pay some attention to the war in the Pacific."

RANKIN STILL AT IT

After a perfunctory remark about the President's great speech, Rep. Rankin made the direct attack on the United Nations' policy embodied in the speech when he said that he opposed setting up "an international WPA to feed and clothe every lazy lout from Shangri-La to Timbuctoo."

It was clear that some of the first big battles of the new session will come on the issue of United Nations unity which was highlighted by the President.

Senator Hugh Butler, South Dakota Republican, hastened to introduce a resolution calling for an investigation of Lend-Lease, and Senator Gerald P. Nye, notorious North Dakota appeaser, called for an investigation of the food program apparently with an eye to arousing opposition to food shipments to our allies.

These were the first indications of the expected showdown on this critically important issue.

Hospitals Will Have Heat

Only six of the city's 27 hospitals burn oil, Hospital Commissioner Edward Bernecker revealed yesterday. He said they will not suffer from lack of fuel.

Dr. Bernecker said oil supply will not be cut for the hospitals proper, but nurses homes may have some chilly days because fuel oil supplies will be cut for these establishments.

Red Armyman, Fine Model

(Federated Pictures)

His name is Tulevchevsky, and the cap he's trying on as his buddies smile approval was knitted by members of Local 19, United Office and Professional Workers, CIO. Tulevchevsky sent this picture from Somewhere-on-the-Eastern-Front with a pledge to "the great friendship of the peoples of the USSR, America and Great Britain."

The Great 'Cash Payment' of War

By Robert Minor

The military writer Clausewitz, who gave scientific form to the lessons of the Napoleonic wars, said that the political relations between nations are like the commercial relations of credit and cash between large business firms. Interchange in the field of foreign policy, between wars, was likened to commercial transactions in which no cash changes hands, but all accounts are entered in the books for future payment. Rival states maneuver for advantage against each other, seek a preponderance of striking power, but do not actually come to blows. Sometimes the balancing of credits and debits can be continued many years. But, said Clausewitz, sooner or later, inevitably comes the time for Cash Payment. The "Cash Payment is—War!

Robert Minor

That painfully cynical simile is not valid for all time, as Clausewitz thought it was. But it is true for imperialist relationships, and certainly for those relationships with the Axis Powers that led to this war.

And if that is true, then it was and is the duty of the Government to keep accurate books for the American people. We ought to be able to learn from these books from which direction, and when, there is likely to come the inevitable Cash Payment of war.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull's White Book entitled "Peace and War, United States Foreign Policy, 1931-41," is a page of the bookkeeping of our country which must be examined carefully by the auditor—the American people.

* * *

We are not among those who indulge in the easy journalistic muckraking by which the foreign policy of our government is labelled a general failure. On the contrary; by and large the foreign policy of the United States in the period from August, 1941, when the Atlantic Charter was signed, up to the beginning of serious naval and military action — the victories in the Pacific and the landing in Africa—can be characterized as a brilliant page of history on the whole. We are not among the dull-witted cynics who put down the tremendous achievement of the formation of the coalition of the United Nations as a small and transient affair. This alliance is, in all history, without an equal in its colossal size and its promise for the future. A foreign policy that includes a leading role of our nation in this unprecedented and life-saving achievement cannot be condemned as bankrupt.

The present action in Africa, insofar as it is an approach in great force to the Central Theatre of War in Europe—leading to the fulfillment of the first elementary requirement of war—the breaking up of the enemy's hitherto undisturbed concentration of the main strength of the Continent against a single decisive front—is in keeping with the spirit of the coalition. If we work from a bold and honest balance-sheet it is possible to have the decisive settlement with Hitler's "Murder, Inc.," now.

The danger is that we may pass over unnoticed some fictitious figures in our bookkeeping, and that some diplomatic embezzlements of the past will grow into huge defalcations.

It is true that fictious figures in the bookkeeping that our State Department unfortunately permitted some of its functionaries, are not only now helping Hitler to make war through his Finnish puppet government, but also had the effect of spreading demoralization as far as the Hawaiian Islands and into the weaker and lighter-witted sections of an otherwise good officer staff of our generally excellent Army and Navy. During the years when the United States was delivering to Japan almost its entire stock of the scrap-iron essential to war, with the tacit "moral" justification that it was to be used by Japan "only" in her war against China and in a prospective war against the Soviet Union—we could hardly expect the swing bands at Pearl Harbor to be less carefree, nor was it surprising some Admirals became what Mr. Hull calls "reprehensibly somnolent." Did Ambassador Grew warn us of the forthcoming attack at Pearl Harbor? Put it in file Number X-249165-B-W—and hurry to the Hawaiian Country Club for afternoon tea with a charming Japanese Consul. This was in accord with the big ledger, no matter what individual warnings may be found in the mountains of official documents.

It is that sort of bookkeeping that brought us and our allies within sight of national death.

* * *

What entries are on the books for Africa now?

It is time for alarm when our British allies and we begin to build up two different sets of credit arrangements in North Africa—where nothing but the Great Cash Payment of heavy fighting is due. Some of the present moves give the appearance of something else than the common purpose of completing the brilliant and masterly occupation of North Africa, which will remain brilliant and masterly only when and if it quickly is used to form a bridgehead in Western Europe coordinated with the great Russian Winter Offensive.

In a New Year's article in the Daily Worker, I spoke of the danger signal to be found in the theory put forward by a New York newspaper that we can **"Defeat Hitler at Leisure"**—a theory which I said would thrive in the fetid atmosphere of Darlanism, and could lead only toward the bogging down of our military forces in Africa, their isolation from all decisive theatres of war and a final result of colossal military disaster. Of that article, based on a speech I made to a Communist Party membership meeting in the Bronx December 29, several of the important lines were omitted from publication. Those words about the unhealthy situation in Africa can be repeated here.

"The all-decisive and only means of overcoming the corruption of this disease is: **The immediate and vigorous completion of the African landing as a European landing.** That is, while consolidating the great African base, the purpose of the African landing must be realized in the immediate carrying through of the European landing **while the Red Army winter offensive is reaching its own high point.** There is not one day to spare, not one day to waste. The people of France will be stirred and made to rise out of all reach of the filthy corruption of Darlanism and of the many semi-Darlans and concealed Darlan currents by the peal of thunder that will resound over Europe when the African landing is transformed into the European landing.

"We Americans must be inspired with the knowledge that by the making of our Western Front **simultaneously with the present Russian offensive,** it is possible to **make this campaign the decisive campaign of this war.**

"When the Soviet leaders so truly discerned that 1942 could be made the decisive year, the year of decisive defeat of the Hitler Axis—it was not a purely technical counting of days, but an estimate of the **great strategy of the war.** It was a correct estimate. It is still correct. We were too slow, too timid, too unbelieving in heroism, in the year that is gone."

This true estimate of the great strategy of the war must be disclosed on the books.

Let us have the Great Cash Payment now quickly. The greatest deeds ever performed by million-fold heroes are being done on the Eastern Front of the Central Theatre of War in Europe. Those deeds can be our deeds as well as theirs. We can be equal participants in these immortal achievements. The whole world situation will be transformed if we do this now—all of Europe will be transformed by a vast uprising of heroic men, women and youth — the situation will be transformed in Asia, and we ourselves will be better inspired to understand our immediate duties of aid to heroic China—our victories in the Pacific will be given double significance, when the whole world knows that the head of the Axis serpent is being crushed.

It's time for the Great Cash Payment now!

4,000 Jailed As Rumania Crisis Grows

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Reports of an uprising in Rumania, quelled only by the arrest of some 4,000 persons in Bucharest and other cities emphasizes the severe crisis in Rumania as the Nazi and its satellite armies are rolled back on the Caucasus and Don River steeppes.

Yesterday's dispatches mention the leader of the fascist Iron Guard, Horia Sima, who led an uprising against the Rumanian puppet, Gen. Ion Antonescu two years ago as having escaped from Germany and having been arrested by the Italian police.

But all indications are that the crisis within Rumania is so deep and involves such great masses of people that Horia Sima's role, if any, can only be considered incidental.

Reports which the Daily Worker has been publishing—the latest in Wednesday's paper—reveal a widespread sabotage movement of all Rumanian utilities and refusal of the peasants to deliver grain, wool and grape crops to the Germans.

TROOP LOSSES

Simultaneously, **the extremely heavy losses to Rumanian troops on the eastern front are arousing demonstrations, especially of women, in front of the public halls in the chief Rumanian cities,** the Moscow radio says.

This is undoubtedly part of the great upsurge of popular opposition to the war and the Axis that **is entering a new phase in Europe,** as reported from Yugoslavia, Poland, Finland and Italy reveal.

Of all the Hitler puppets, Antonescu probably involved his regime deeper in the morass of Germany's conquest than any other. And Rumania is now feeling the repercussions.

Ilya Ehrenburg's article for the United Press yesterday, and two of Henry Shapiro's recent articles from the Stalingrad front were devoted entirely to the disgust and resentment of Rumanian troops in the Don region.

Fighting between German and Rumanian soldiers is common. The feeling of the soldiers is expressed by the common phase, says Shapiro, that **"Hitler is kaput,"** finished.

Characteristic of what is happening in the country is a report from the newspaper, Kurentul, cited many weeks ago in a Daily Worker story.

The newspaper demands that **"all measures be taken to preserve law and order, for when the ship is sinking, law and order must be maintained by all measures, including even terror."**

Red Army 75 Miles From Rostov

(Continued from Page 1)

troops, tanks and cavalry captured Apolonskaya, 28 miles below Georgievsk.

At the same time Russian forces based at Nalchik pushed northwestward south of the railroad and mopped up almost all of the Kabardino-Balkharia Republic, occupying towns including Baksan, 13 miles from Nalchik.

Above the railroad the Russians cleaned up territory more than 30 miles northeast of Prokhladnenski. **The Red Army was reversing the German tactics of last summer and fall, conquering the main railroad by skirting through the foothills of the Caucasus and pinching off the spur lines.**

The Soviet tactics apparently called for parallel drives on either side of the trunk line between Prokhladnenski and Georgievsk.

The midday communique of the High Command, Soviet storm groups captured several German dugouts in the factory area of Stalingrad, and northwest of the city drove the Germans from 20 trenches.

Thompson's Friends Are Proud of Him

(Continued from Page 1)

felled giant fir trees in the forests for a living while still in his teens, then worked as a railroad man in California. Then later to Spain.

"I remember Bob well at the Jarama river battle in February, 1937," said Jack Bjoze, executive secretary of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

"The Italians, Germans and Spanish fascists were driving against the highway between Valencia and Madrid.

"The highway had to be saved. The first American recruits to Spain went into the attack.

"The fascists cut us to pieces with machine guns, but the highway was saved. Madrid was saved.

"But Bob Thompson lay near an olive tree with his leg smashed in two places, a hole in his arm and another in his body."

And then Bob came back into action again. But before we let another vet tell that here's what Jack Bjoze added:

"There are many more veterans from Spain who can do what Bob did when they get the chance," said Jack.

"They are the best of trained soldiers and they hate fascism the way you have to hate it to fight. There are hundreds of boys in our outfit who are just waiting their chance. And thousands more Spanish veterans—just as good—who are imprisoned in the concentration camps of North Africa and France. We need them."

Saul Wellman, organizational secretary of the Young Communist League, was telling yesterday how Bob helped Commander Merliman train the Mac-Pap Battalion.

"Bob went into the battalion as adjutant before his wounds were healed. They never did heal in Spain. But Bob was so good that he became the battalion's commander when Merriman was made chief of staff of the brigade."

LED ATTACK

Bob led the battalion in the terrible battle at Fuentes del Ebro in October, 1937.

"The Mac-Paps were the best equipped outfit in the brigade," said Wellman, who served as battalion commissar. "They were Yanks and Canadians, a sort of United Nations of their own." And the Mac-Paps had the toughest job in the attack.

"We had a lot of new recruits," said Wellman. "Men not seasoned in battle. Bob inspired these men by going out in front. And they held their morale when the fascists machine-gunned us from both sides, inflicting very heavy casualties."

Thompson got wonderful experience in that action. The Republican Army used a massed tank attack for the first time in military history. Bob's men were in the infantry vanguard behind the massed tanks.

Bob is the kind of family man Americans like. Hi sletters to his wife, Leona, from New Guinea were all about herself and their beautiful baby girl, Ellen, who is just 18 months.

"I really don't mind your spoiling her," he wrote recently.

Bob wrote Leona to get a fur coat—"my Christmas present," he said.

"And I was getting the coat at a store this very noon when the radio gave us the news.

"Am I happy? Yes, but I knew Bob could do it," she said.

Thompson, Spain Vet, Hero in Buna Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

ant, a veteran of the Spanish civil war, was a Communist Party organizer in Ohio a few months ago.

I never have seen such destruction, and I covered the Bataan and Coregidor campaigns in the Philippines. I have not even seen such destruction depicted in war photographs.

RUINS EVERYWHERE

Every building in the entire area is in ruins. Some have collapsed. Others are still smoldering.

The area is a mass of shell and bomb craters, some 15 feet across.

Such sheet-metal shacks as alone remain standing are like sieves, shot through and through, and none of these even has all four of its walls.

The battle for this government station, the peace time administrative center for Papuan New Guinea, really opened at 2 A. M. yesterday.

Then about 20 Japanese, desperate, tried to break through the American lines.

LET THEM HAVE IT

The men in the forward outposts let the Japanese sift past them. They swung around a machine gun and, at the right moment, let the Japanese have it. Nearly every one was killed.

Cigar-chewing Capt. Jefferson Cronk, former Standard Oil of Indiana employee of Menominee, Wis., whose men polished off these Japanese, said the hero was wireman private first class Lynn Wagner, Woodward, Okla.

At about this time scores of Japanese started trying to swim to safety up the coast. Others left by raft.

I spent an hour watching our machine gunners and infantrymen from the Buna village area peppering away at the rafts and potting the swimmers.

The troops here are under Capt. Edmund Bloch, Neenah, Wis.

I saw Japanese hiding behind five landing barges which Sergt. George S. Thompson, Rio, Wis.; Sergt. Lavern Schultz, Oshkosh, Wis.; Sergt. Leo Crowley, Oshkosh, and Private First Class Robert Daharsh, Sheboygan Falls, Wis., knocked out with machine guns.

The zip of Japanese machine gun bullets punctuated my talk with the commander of a forward post. He reached for a phone and asked a company commander where the firing came from.

DO SOMETHING

"Please do something about it," he said.

At 3:50 P. M. I returned to Capt. Cronk's sand pit, to watch the Japanese 300 yards away throwing hand grenades at our advanced patrols.

Private Uldon Morris, El Dorado, Kans., manning a machine gun, couldn't fire at Japanese troops who were in plain sight because the Yanks were advancing rapidly and he might hit them.

Someone said the engineers were already repairing the bridge leading to the government area, so I headed that way. There I found Sergt. Thompson, who yesterday led an attack which knocked out four Japanese pill-boxes, and Thompson's company commander, Lieut Tally Fulmer, Saluda, S. C.

Thompson, 27, is a veteran of the Spanish Civil War. He said he went in it because he hated fascists.

I asked him what his peace time occupation was.

"Maybe you won't believe me," he said, "but I was an organizer of the Young Communist League for Ohio."

I heard about Thompson first from the general commanding this sector, who knew of his daring leadership and fighting qualities.

Staff Sergt. Robert Morris, Detroit, usually accompanies Thompson when there is dirty work to be done.

At the rickety foot bridge across Buna Creek, leading to the government area, the engineers were repairing the bridge. They were under Lieut. Sol. Bernstein, New London, Conn. The Japanese were sniping at them. Corp. Ronald Albert, Cambridge, Mass., and his pal, private first class Buddy Smetana, Chicago, had to dive into the creek when a sniper ranged them.

The Yanks were in the station and the only remaining Japanese, about 100, were hemmed in an area 500 yards square between the station and Gairopa Point.

FINAL ATTACK

Capt. William Dames, Oconomowoc, Wis., and his company led the final attack.

Some of the Yanks are bathing, using empty ammunition boxes for basins. Some are bathing in shell craters which contain as much as three feet of rain water, or in the creeks or the sea.

Corporal L. Laboda, Detroit, was cutting the hair of Lieut. W. A. Sikkel, Jr., Holland, Mich., using a large silk Japanese flag as a neck cloth.

The general commanding the American forces in this area issued the following memorandum to his men:

"Immediate operations in the Buna area have come to an end and a hard fought campaign has resulted in victory.

"The enemy, with veteran troops, was entrenched with his rear on the ocean and his right flank resting on unfordable tidal streams. Across most of his front were deep swamps.

"American trops in this area have had their baptism of fire. Brave men have been killed or wounded that victory might be attained.

"You are now veterans and the lessons which have been learned in this campaign must serve to reduce our losses in future and bring further victory.

"My congratulations on the victory you have won."

Ballot-Ban Bill Up in Legislature

(Continued from Page 1)

. . . or false representation to induce signature, penalty to be $1,000 or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both."

Legion leaders who attacked Communist petitions last fall, terrorized and otherwise persuaded petition signers into signing affidavits charging "intimidation" and "misrepresentation" by Communist canvassers. The purpose of the Reoux Bill would be to convict the canvassers on the basis of such affidavits as the Legion obtained by compulsion from petition signers.

Reoux hails from one of the three counties in which the Legion drive against petition signers was particularly vicious.

OTHER BILLS

Other important bills introduced into the Legislature Wednesday are:

(1) A bill to create a state "Beveridge Commission" to study social security extension;

(2) Establishment of a system of health insurance;

(3) Appropriation of $110,000,000 for child care centers for mothers going to work in war industry;

(4) Extension of unemployment insurance benefits for 26 weeks, instead of the current 20 weeks, and raising minimum benefits from the present $7 to $9 a week;

5) Extension of the right to vote to 18 year old youth;

6) Adoption of a constitutional amendment giving the people full ownership forever in the state's water power resources;

7) Reduction of interest rates on all personal loans;

8) Prohibition of the use of evidence gotten through unlawful searches and seizures or through illegal wire-tapping.

All these bills were introduced by the Democratic minority as part of the state legislative program formulated by ex-Governor Charles Poletti and the Democratic legislative leaders last week.

Additional bills, introduced by Assemblyman Hulan E. Jack, Manhattan Democrat, and Robert J. Crews, Brooklyn Republican, hit at advertising that discriminates because of race, creed or color.

Queens State Senators introduced two separate bills extending the moratorium on mortgages on small homes, but eliminating the 1 per cent annual amortization payment now required.

A measure introduced by Senator Wicks of Kingston and Assemblyman Wilson of Westchester County, both Republicans, gives civil service workers the right to organize and bargain collectively.

Red Army Soldier Sees Victory in '43

MOSCOW, Jan. 7 (ICN).—**Komsomolskaya Pravda** frequently publishes letters from the front written by **Captain Andreyev,** who joined the Red Army as a private. In a New Year's article sent to the paper, Andreyev writes:

"On this New Year's night men in greatcoats are warming themselves around camp fires and are dreaming about what will come to pass in 1943.

"We clearly see the road stretching ahead. It is the road to the west. But we would also like to hear about the victories of our friends this year.

"In 1943 I want to embrace my friend-in-arms, the British soldier; to shake the hand of a young American, to greet a young Frenchman.

"I believe that the hour will come when we, after having removed the army knapsack from our backs, will sit down at one table with them and recall the past battles, read Childe Harold, Eugene Onegin and Jean Christophe. The star of friendship will shine through our window."

Women Reply to Mayor on Child Care

Mayor LaGuardia's dismissal of the need for wartime child-care in his message before the City Council Wednesday afternoon, drew indignant comment yesterday from Dr. Bella V. Dodd, legislative representative of the New York Teachers Union and Mrs. Beatrice Abramson, president of the Greater New York CIO Auxiliary Council.

Mrs. Abramson, who is a labor representative on the Mayor's child-care committee, told the Daily Worker that she was "all het up" over LaGuardia's message. **More pressure from the people of the city is urgent, to make the Mayor change his mind, she suggested.**

Dr. Dodd stated that the Mayor is "putting his head in the sand." She said, "He has not brought the wartime child-care need in focus, and he has made no budgetary plan to tackle that need." She described his speech as "calculated to take the wind out of the tremendous public demand that the school problem be solved by appointing additional personnel."

Here is what Mrs. Abramson and Dr. Dodd had to say about Governor Dewey's message to the Legislature, Wednesday:

Governor Dewey's statement in favor of "investigation and action" to solve the state's child-care problem, is "all very well," Mrs. Abramson commented, "provided it is implemented with funds."

TEST OF SINCERITY

Dr. Dodd characterized the Governor's emphasis on child-care needs as "encouraging," but she, too, stated that the test of his sincerity will be allocation of funds in the budgetary message, and introduction of supporting legislation by his own party.

Aspects of Mayor LaGuardia's speech which drew fire from the two women labor leaders were as follows:

1) He failed to offer wartime plans to ameliorate alarming increases in child delinquency, either reducing overcrowding in the schools, or by providing for after-school care and recreation for school children.

2) He argued against wartime nursery centers for pre-school children, stating, "We do not want to make the state the father and the municipality the mother of every child."

3) He proposed to solve threatened closing of the WPA school-lunch program by having teachers and older children serve the lunches!

4) He made no mention of any attempt to save and expand the WPA nursery schools for wartime purposes, although they are scheduled to close by April 1 at the latest unless they are taken over by some other agency.

Dr. Dodd said that statistics quoted by the Mayor on reduction in the number of pupils in the city's schools failed to take into consideration "the scandalous conditions that existed a few years ago."

The Mayor has been "cutting out teaching positions at a merry pace," she explained.

Mrs. Abramson, speaking for the city's working mothers, stated, **"If we are serious about the business of winning the war, and really want six million more women for industry, we've got to show these women we're actually interested in solving their problem—not just in talking about it."**

SCMW Hits Mayor's Budget Talk

Mayor LaGuardia's budget message was assailed last night by leaders of the State, County and Municipal Workers of America, CIO union of city employes, as incompatible with a real win-the-war program."

The Mayor failed to come to grips with any of the serious problems with which the war has confronted the city, union leaders asserted.

James King, secretary of the union's New York district, Samuel P. Goldberg, its research director, Julian Utevsky, its budget committee chairman, and James Griesi, organizer of the union's sanitation department, were unanimous in comments on the message's shortcomings.

An emergency meeting of Department of Sanitation union stewards has been called for Sunday to discuss Mr. LaGuardia's special references to that department which Griesi said were arousing "general resentment."

The department works 30 to 40 hours overtime a month and the Mayor's recommendation of one-day a month overtime is seen as inadequate

Unionists centered their fire around these points:

1. The message, while admitting the serious condition in the city's social services, especially hospitals, failed to note the cause or propose a remedy. Low wages, union leaders said, are a main factor in personnel shortages.

2. The Mayor's implication that wage increases would mean an unbalanced city budget drew a protest. Leaders insist there is ample money in the treasury now to meet raises made necessary by the high cost of living. They estimate there is more than $23,000,000 in accruals from the last budget alone. His message did not refute this, they said.

3. The Mayor's budget showed preoccupation almost exclusively with keeping down the tax rate of big realty interests, they said. Using his own figures, the city stands well below the tax limit and there is room for a 10-point rise in the tax rate which would cost the small home owner only $5.70 a year, they asserted.

4. They expressed concern with references to labor relations. The message omitted mention of the State, County and Municipal Workers, most inuuential union in the field. They were critical of the proposal to appoint a committee to examine the situation. The Mayor is fully empowered by law now to issue an executive order establishing machinery by which organized employes can handle questions with city departments, they said.

He's Buying War Bonds!

Quartermaster clerk Hugh F. Deakins was in the Marines for 35 years, and allowed a lot of pay to accumulate on the books. He's getting five $5,000 bonds from Madelyn J. Jones, teller at the Quantico, Va., First National Bank.

Harlem 'Charter' To Be Drawn Up

The "Harlem Charter" discussed by the Peoples Committee meeting at Golden Gate Ballroom Dec. 7th will be drawn up by that committee's conference at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 W. 138th St., Saturday, as a statement of the desires and expectations of the Negro people for 1943.

The Rev. Benjamin Richardson, associate pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church and secretary of the committee in charge of Saturday's city-wide "action" conference, said yesterday that the "Harlem Charter" will be based upon the Negro people's relation to the war against fascism and that it will "define democracy as the Negro understands that term and as he anticipates it will be expressed" when fascism has been defeated.

"In other words," Mr. Richardson said, "the 'Harlem Charter' will be grounded in concrete reality and will be a program for action."

Mr. Richardson formerly held the rank of first lieutenant as chaplain with Harlem's 369th Regiment.

Mr. Richardson said that responses to the call issued for Saturday's conference, beginning at 10 A. M. and lasting until 6:30 P. M., has been gratifying, practically every kind of organization in the city promising to send delegates. Panels on employment, labor, civil rights, housing, health, social service, education, consumer problems and the war will be lead by authorities in those fields.

Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., executive secretary of the Upper Harlem section and chairman of New York County Committee of the Communist Party, and Audley Moore, organizer of the Upper Harlem section of the Communist Party, have been elected by the executive committee of the section as delegates to the conference.

Ration Briefs

Citrus Fruits, Poultry Go Up

CONSUMERS will have to pay more for fresh citrus fruits and poultry under the new OPA retail ceiling prices fixed on five groups of foods. Butter and cheese, also affected by the order, are expected to remain the same.

•

THE PRICE agency is reported to have broken an extensive black-market gasoline ring operating in Miami after having seized $2,000,000 worth of gasoline coupons.

•

BREAD AND BUTTER, weekly bulletin of Consumers' Union, predicts in thsi week's issue that the cost of living will rise about 10 per cent this year.

•

WAR WORKERS are spending their wages for silk shirts and other non-essentials, says the Wall Street Journal. Wage earners are putting their money into sensible merchandise and medical attention. Bond buying is at or above the desired 10 per cent of income.

•

FIRST FEDERAL COURT action has been taken by the OPA against the Philadelphia Dressed Beef Co. for charging above ceiling prices.

•

CIVILIAN buying will be cut from 10 to 15 per cent this year, according to the WPB. The decrease in production of civilian goods will be 15 to 20 per cent, as compared with last year.

City Will Greet Sikorski Saturday

The City of New York will give an official reception to General Wladyslaw Sikorski, Prime Minister of Poland and commander-in-chief of the Polish armed forces, at City Hall at noon tomorrow, Saturday, Mayor LaGuardia announced yesterday.

"I shall be delighted to receive General Sikorski, one of the great leaders produced by this war, and personally to extend to him and through him our words of encouragement to the people of his sorely oppressed country," the Mayor said.

The Polish Prime Minister will be greeted on his arrival at City Hall by a committee of New York citizens and prominent Polish leaders. High ranking U. S. Army and Navy officers will attend the ceremonies.

FDR Honors Dr. Carver

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 7 (UP).—Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, announced plans today to continue the research of Dr. George Washington Carver, noted Negro scientist who died Tuesday.

Austin W. Curtis, for eight years Dr. Carver's understudy at Tuskegee and graduate or Cornell University, will be made director of the school's research program, Patterson said.

Funeral services for the noted scientist, who was born a slave, will be held Friday in the institute chapel.

"The world has lost one of its eminent figures and the race from which he sprang an outstanding member in the passing of Dr. Carver," President Roosevelt told the school in a message.

James W. Ford Sends Wire

All friends of science and Tuskegee mourn the passing of Georgee Washington Carver "who made a fundamental contribution to the great scientific epoch," James W. Ford, Negro leader said yesterday in a wire to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.

The full text of the telegram follows:

"All friends of science and of Tuskegee mourn with you the passing of George Washington Carver. His life's work was not alone empirical. Dr. Carver made a fundamental contribution to the great scientific epoch of the first half of the twentieth century, humbly, faithful and with noble dignity under conditions that might have discouraged the ordinary scientist though surrounded with every advantage. The nation, the South, the Negro people and the world at large have lost a great man. May his close collaborators continue to pass on the tradition of which Tuskegee is especially endowed."

Seats Available
for
Lenin Memorial Meeting
at Madison Square Garden
Jan. 11, 1943
Workers Book Shop
50 East 13th St., New York City

Browder Speaks at Lenin Rally Monday

The nineteenth annual Lenin Memorial rally sponsored by the New York State Communist Party will be held Monday evening, January 11, at Madison Square Garden. Earl Browder, general secretary of the Party, will be the speaker of the evening, and it is expected that he will give the Communist analysis of the grave problems confronting the American people, in the immediate future and what they must do to help speed victory in the global war.

Chairman of the meeting will be Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, vice-president of the New York State Communist Party, and their candidate for representative-at-large from New York in the recent congressional elections.

The entertainment feature of the evening will be a spectacular political and musical revue, in which Canada Lee, star of "Native Son," will head a cast of some 200 singers, dancers, actors. Under the general title "Order of the Day," the revue will touch on topics of the day in sketches, songs, and commentary. Leading authors and composers have written material especially for the revue. The Lenin sketch was written by Mark Hess, author of "The Quiet Man from Kansas," widely published story of Earl Browder. Others are by Muni Diamond, Mike Stratton and Arnold Stone. The finale will be a stirring new marching song by Earl Robinson, "Song of the Free Men"

A special feature will be the singing by Laura Duncan, who made "Strange Fruit" famous, of a new song "Dive Bomber, Dive Low." The verses were written by an American anti-aircraft gunner in Bataan and the music was written for them by Sam Morganstern. Al Moss, well known Negro composer, is music director for the show.

The revue will take the form of a salute to the soldiers of all the United Nations, and those brave fighters of the underground in the Axis-occupied countries. Scenes will be laid in all parts of the world, from North Africa and Bataan to the "Waldorf-Ritz" in New York City. For the first time at one of these Garden rallies, there will be a stage set for every scene.

Prices for the rally range from 40 cents to $1.65, and tickets are available at the Box Office; and at the Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St.

City Police Will Check Use of Cars

Mayor LaGuardia ordered police officers to be stationed at all strategic traffic positions to check numbers of licenses of passenger cars yesterday with orders to enforce the federal ban on pleasure driving to conserve gasoline for the war effort.

The check of license plates, said the Mayor, will "not only give the direction but will show the route the car has travelled within the city."

"These numbers will be turned over to OPA and an analysis made," he explained. "Owners of cars may expect to be questioned concerning the use of their cars at this time."

The Mayor announced his plans to enforce the no-pleasure-driving order in a radio broadcast carried over nine local radio hook-ups.

"It is up to each individual owner, on his honor as an American citizen, not to use one drop of gasoline unless it is absolutely necessary and essential," he said.

MUSIC ROOM proudly
PRESENTS ON
KEYNOTE RECORDINGS
FIGHTING SONGS of FIGHTING MEN

- THE RED ARMY CHORUS of the U.S.S.R. Eight popular songs of the Red Army. Four 10 in. records in album K-103 ..... $2.50
- FIGHTING MEN of NORWAY Stirring songs of Norway's democratic fighters. Only album of its kind. Three 10 in. records in album K 114 ..... $2.75
- SIX SONGS for DEMOCRACY Sung by Ernest Busch and the Chorus of the 11th International Brigade in Spain. Three 10 in. records in album K-101 (with booklet) $3.00

The MUSIC ROOM
133 W. 44th St., N. Y. LO. 3-4420
OPEN EVENINGS
Mail Orders Filled Promptly

FORCED TO SACRIFICE

We are now forced to sacrifice at a 30% reduction off regular prices our entire $200,000 stock of nationally famous makes of men's suits, topcoats and overcoats because of the sharp reaction in business which was unforseen at the time we purchased our new Fall line.

Our star feature in this 30% sale is the genuine imported, hand-woven, and hand spun Harris Tweed topcoats, now reduced to $21.58.

Here's a genuine sale—at 30% discount—no odds and ends—every garment from regular stock—all made by nationally famous manufacturers to sell from $40 to $55. Our regular low prices of $29.97, $36.47 and $42.50 are still marked on every tag. Come in, deduct the extra 30% and pay $21.58, $26.28 or $30.60 from 100% pure virgin wool fabrics.

Suits, topcoats and overcoats are made of the finest imported and domestic 100% pure virgin wool fabrics, such as imported Donegals, Serges, Shetlands, Cheviots, Coverts, Worsteds, soft, luxurious Fleeces and Meltons, etc.

There are sizes to fit the tall, the short, the regular, the stout, the short stout, the extra short, in both single and double breasted in all shades and patterns.

This event is now taking place at Ted Brooks Clothing Co., at 91 Fifth Ave., between 16th and 17th Sts., on the street floor. (Open from 9:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M. every day, including Saturday).

You may now avail yourself of our extended charge account service.

Every purchase will be protected by our guarantee of 100% satisfaction or money refunded without questions asked.

They Never Know What Hit Them When the 'Silent Service' Lets Fly

"United States submarines have reported the following results of operations against the enemy in Far Eastern waters . . . a destroyer sunk."—NAVY DEPARTMENT COMMUNIQUE.

The bulletin gave no other details. Submarines are the "Silent Service."

• • •

On the bridge of a United States submarine a few weeks before this communique came from the Navy Department's Press Section, the Officer of the Deck chatted with one of his lookouts.

"Kelly, what do you make out?" he asked.

"Looks like the topworks of a destroyer, sir."

"I can't see it, but I'll take your word for it. How you can see a 'can' tonight is beyond me."

"Kelly's" last name was Anastasia. His other nickname was "Cats Eyes." Though his vision in the daytime was somewhat on the myopic side, at night this little lookout was without an equal.

The zigzagging Japanese destroyer headed on in the direction of the patrolling U. S. submarine, which dived and watched the enemy vessel. "Looks like a setup," said the skipper. "She'll never know what hit her."

The captain jockeyed his craft into position. "Fire one," he said. An almost imperceptible jar gently rocked the submarine as the oily torpedo shot from the tube. "Set 'em up in the other alley," directed the captain. Another "tin fish" was ready. "Fire two." A pair of tremendous explosions lifted the Japanese warship, ripped her hull and sent her down in the moonlight.

The captain was right. The Japanese had never known what hit her.

Aboard the submarine—Lieutenant Commander Theodore C. Aylward, U.S.N., commanding—there was jubilation, back-slapping, hooting, yelling and cheering. This sinking, it was learned later, meant a Navy Cross for the skipper, a soft-spoken, brown-haired, lanky Kentuckian from Ft. Thomas. It also meant promotions for four of the crew, and a line in the Department's communique.

ELITE GROUP

In the Navy itself, submarine men are an elite group. To the outsider they are still the mystery men of this war. The toll taken of enemy shipping by these silent warriors is astonishing. Even the publicly-announced figures are impressive, and by the very nature of submarine warfare many successes are unknown to the high command until many weeks after they have been scored on the submarine's log.

Our submarines have hit some 150 Japanese ships, as listed by the Navy. Of this number, about 70 per cent have been sunk; the rest are divided between probables—those which have been hit hard and presumably went down, although the actual sinking was not seen—and the damaged—those which have been raked by gunfire or torpedoed, but which managed to survive.

The figures undoubtedly are much higher than have been revealed. In the submarines themselves, the painted Japanese flags representative of these successes are seen and coveted. In Japan, the pinch is felt. And that is what counts most.

Against this record, five submarines have been reported lost. The SEA LION was destroyed at Cavite Navy Yard in the Philippines; the old S-26 was lost as a result of a collision off Panama; the SHARK, PERCH and GRUNION are "overdue and presumed lost."

That's why submarine sailors assert that their service is the safest of any seagoing combatant branch. But it is not the safety which draws men to these ships which fight on the surface or submerged. It is action, comradeship, extra pay (50 per cent above base pay), top-notch food and the pride of accomplishment. As one submarine captain phrased it, "Submarine duty is not a profession or a job; it's a way of life."

• • •

The U.S.S. ——— was homeward bound with a sizable number of Jap ships to her credit, sunk off Japan's coast. Hundreds of miles from Japan, the submarine sighted a Japanese patrol vessel, too small to waste a torpedo on but big enough to be a nuisance.

"Battle surface," barked the skipper.

The three-inch deck gun and machine guns were manned in seconds. A spray of lead and shells swept the patrol ship, which returned the fire with all it could muster. A running gun battle developed—an unusual and daring maneuver for a vulnerable submarine.

One man in the submarine's gun crew was hit. Another jumped to take his place as first loader. The Japanese sank.

Bargain News
Where To Shop With Confidence
Take Your Change in U.S. War Stamps
Be a Helpful Neighbor—Serve the Cause of Labor—Say You Saw It in Bargain News

Army and Navy
FULL LINE of leather and sheeplined coats, windbreakers, hiking outfits. Get our prices first. GR. 5-9073. HUDSON, 105 Third Ave.

Beauty Parlors
GOLDSTEIN'S, 223 E. 14th St. GR. 5-9989 Latest Feather Haircut. Permanent $3 and $5. Also 3 items $1.00.

Dentists
Dr. J. S. EFREMOFF
Surgeon Dentist
147 FOURTH AVE., cor. 14th St.
Formerly at 80 Fifth Ave.
Phone: AL. 4-3910

DR. A. BROWN, Surgeon Dentist, 223 Second Ave., cor. 14th St. GR. 7-5[illegible]4

DR. RELKIN, 1108 Second Ave., bet. 58th and 59th. Middle of block. Open daily till 8 P.M.

Electrolysis
SPECIAL OFFER! Free treatment to newcomers! Unwanted hair removed quickly forever from face, body. Personal attention. Safest method. Physician in attendance. BELLETTA, 130 West 34th, Room 1102. (Opposite Macy's) MEdallion 3-4210.

Florists
FLOWERS
FRUIT AND GIFT BASKET
Phone Order and We Will Mail Bill
Dickens 2-4000
Our Only Store
HYMAN SPITZ, Inc.
1683 Pitkin Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wired Anywhere for Any Occasion
FLOWERS - FRUITS
SERVING LABOR ORGANIZATIONS THE PAST 35 YEARS
100% UNION SHOP
FRED SPITZ
GR. 5-7370 • 74 - 2nd Ave.

Furniture
SAVE TIME — SAVE MONEY
FURNITURE
• 4 Floors of Guaranteed Furniture
• Real Values
• Budget Plan If So Desired
NOTE
We guarantee you savings up to 50%—on the average price at all leading stores in this area
ROSEWOOD FURNITURE CO.
Guarantees Quality Furniture
162 E. 125th St. Tel.: LE. 4-3995
Bet. Lex. & 3rd Ave. • Open to 10 P.M.

OFFICE TO SUBLET
Suitable for
Labor Organizations
Vicinity—14th St. Call CL. 7-8100
H. WOLFE

I. J. MORRIS, Inc.
Funeral Directors for the IWO
Plots in all Cemeteries,
Funerals arranged in
all Boroughs
296 SUTTER Ave., B'klyn, N.Y.
Day —— PHONES —— Night
DI. 2-1373-4-5 DI. 2-2126

Gifts & Luggage
MILLER'S—149 W. 44th—Off Times Sq. "Leftist" aids of St. See "New York's Most Interesting Window."

Halls for Rent
Pleasant and Comfortable
Meeting Rooms for Rent
SEATING 5 to 500
TOM MOONEY HALL
13 Astor Pl. • Call GR. 7-1430
Ask for Barney

Hotels
BANQUET DEPARTMENT of
HOTEL DIPLOMAT
108 EAST 43rd STREET
New York City BR. 9-3487 - 2488 - 2489
PLANNING { A DANCE? A CONVENTION? A BANQUET?
OR ANY SOCIAL FUNCTION?
Accommodations—200 to 2,000 People
Prices are exceptionally reasonable
100% FIREPROOF STRUCTURE
100% UNIONIZED
DELANO CATERERS,
OWNER—J. E. SALTZMAN

Insurance
CARL BRODSKY-PAUL CROSBIE, insurance of every kind. Frequent savings. 799 Broadway. Tel.: GR. 7-5080.

LEON BENOFF, 391 E. 149th St., N. Y. C. Fire, Automobile and every kind of insurance. Tel.: ME. 5-0994.

Laundry-Cleaning
Laundry UNION SHOP
Don't risk a Washday Cold, guard your health and happiness. Let us solve your laundry and dry cleaning problems. We call for and deliver.
• Launderers and Dry Cleaners •
UNIVERSITY PLACE HAND LAUNDRY
107 University Place - AL. 4-7727

Laundries
VERMONT, Union Shop, CIO. Call and deliver. 457 Vermont St., Brooklyn. Tel.: AP. 6-7090.

U. S. FRENCH HAND LAUNDRY, 9 Christopher St. WA. 9-2732. Efficient, reasonable, call-deliver.

Men's Wear
NEWMAN BROS. Men's and Young Men's Clothing. 84 Stanton St., nr. Orchard. N. Y. C. Comradely attention.

Moving and Storage
J. SANTINI—Lic. Long Distance Moving—Storage. Reasonable Rates. LAhigh 4-2222.

FRANK GIARAMITA. Express and moving. 13 East 7th St., near Third Ave. Tel.: GR. 7-3457.

Opticians and Optometrists
OFFICIAL I.W.O. OPTICIAN

UNION SQ. OPTICAL
147 FOURTH AVE. 13th & 14th Sts.
Eyes Examined
By OCULIST
100% UNION SHOP
Phone: GR. 7-3583
N. SHAFFER, WM. VOGEL—Directors

OFFICIAL I.W.O. OPTICIANS
UNITY OPTICAL CO.
132 Flatbush Ave., near Atlantic Ave.
ELI ROSS, Optometrist
Tel.: NEvins 8-9166 • Daily 9 a.m.-8 p.m.

OFFICIAL I.W.O. OPTICIANS
Associated Optometrists
225 West 34th St., nr. Seventh Ave.
Tel.: MEd. 3-3243 • Daily 9 a.m.-7:30 p.m.
J. P. FREEMAN, Optometrist

Records—Music
Just Out - A New Song by The Almanac
DEAR MR. PRESIDENT
Also - TALKING UNION
A Series of Work Songs by LEADBELLY and many others
Berliner's Music Shop
154 Fourth Ave. Cor. 14th St.
Free Delivery - Tel.: GR. 5-2230
OPEN EVENINGS to 11:30

Printing
ROPP PRESS, Union Printers, rush orders, 4560 New Utrecht Ave., B'klyn. WI. 6-8014.

Physicians
DR. CHERNOFF, 222 Second Ave. 10 A.M.-7:30 P.M. Sun. 11-3 P.M. Phone: GR. 7-7697.

Restaurants

RUSSIAN SKAZKA
Soviet-American Recordings
Dinner ...75c
Late Snacks 35c
Beer and Wine
17 Barrow St. • CH. 2-9124
IRT to Christopher St. IND. to W. 4 St.

VIENNESE FOOD and ATMOSPHERE
Little Vienna Restaurant
20 W. 48th St. Bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
Lunch 50c • Dinner 85c
• PARTIES OUR SPECIALTY
• MUSIC
Tel.: LO. 3-7747 • Open Sundays

Jade Mountain
Restaurant
Quality Chinese Food
197 Second Ave. - Bet. 12 & 13 Sts.
GR. 7-9444

PURE FOOD BAR and GRILL, 37 E. 13th St., cor. University Pl. Delicious Sandwiches and Drinks 5c up.

KAVKAZ, 332 E. 14th. Tel. GR. 7-8133. Excellent Shashliks. Home atmosphere.

JOHN'S RESTAURANT, 302 E. 12th St. Excellent food, comradely atmosphere.

CANTON RESTAURANT, 259 W. 45th St. Chinese-American full course dinner. 30c. Follow the crowd.

Rugs
UNCLAIMED RUGS, real bargain. Clover, 3343 Third Ave. (183rd-184th St.). Open evenings.

Typewriters-Mimeos
ALL MAKES new and rebuilt. J. E. Wibright & Co., 833 Broadway. AL. 4-4824.

Wines and Liquors
BACCHUS WINE SHOP, 225 E. 14th St. (Bet. 2nd & 3rd Aves.) Large selection of fine wines.

WAR COSTS MONEY — BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Text of President Roosevelt's Address

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UP).—The text of President Roosevelt's annual address to Congress on the state of the union:

The 78th Congress assembles in one of the great moments in the history of this nation. The past year was perhaps the most crucial for modern civilization. The coming will be filled with violent conflict—yet with high promise of better things.

We must appraise the events of 1942 according to their relative importance; we must exercise a sense of proportion.

First in importance in the American scene has been the inspiring proof of the great qualities of our fighting men.

They have demonstrated these qualities in adversity as well as in victory. As long as our flag flies over this Capitol Americans will honor the soldiers, sailors and marines who fought our first battles of this war against overwhelming odds—the heroes, living and dead, of Wake and Bataan and Guadalcanal, of the Java Sea and Midway and the North Atlantic convoys. Their unconquerable spirit will live forever.

SOVIET OFFENSIVES MOST IMPORTANT

By far the largest and most important development in the whole strategic picture of 1942 were the events on the long fronts in Russia: First, the implacable defense of Stalingrad; and, second, the offensives by the Russian armies at various points which started in the latter part of November and which still roll on with great force and effectiveness.

The other major events of the year were: The series of Japanese advances in the Philippines, the East Indies, Malaya and Burma; the stopping of the Japanese in the mid-Pacific, the South Pacific and the Indian Oceans; the successful defense of the Near East by the British counterattack through Egypt and Libya; the American-British occupation of North Africa. Of continuing importance in the year 1942 were the unending, bitterly-contested battles of the convoy routes, and the gradual passing of air superiority from the Axis to the United Nations.

The Axis powers knew that they must win the war in 1942—or eventually lose everything. I do not need to tell you that our enemies did not win this war in 1942.

In the Pacific area, our most important victory in 1942 was the air and naval battle off Midway Island. That action is historically important because it secured for our use communication lines stretching thousands of miles in every direction. In placing this emphasis on the Battle of Midway, I am not unmindful of other successful actions in the Pacific, in the air and on land and afloat — especially those on the Coral Sea and New Guinea and in the Solomon Islands. But these actions were essentially defensive. They were part of the delaying strategy that characterized this phase of the war.

WHITTLING DOWN JAPANESE RESOURCES

During this period we inflicted steady losses upon the enemy—great losses of Japanese planes naval vessels, transports and cargo ships. As early as one year ago, we set as a primary task in the war of the Pacific day-by-day and week-by-week destruction of more Japanese war material than Japanese industry could replace. Most certainly, that task has been and is being performed by our fighting ships and planes. A large part of this task has been accomplished by the gallant crews of our American submarines who strike on the other side of the Pacific at Japanese ships—right at the very mouth of the harbor of Yokohama.

We know that as each day goes by, Japanese strength in ships and planes is going down and down and American strength in ships and planes is going up and up. The eventual outcome can be put on a mathematical basis. That will become evident to the Japanese people themselves when we strike at their own home islands and bomb them constantly from the air.

In the attacks against Japan, we shall be joined with the heroic people of China, whose ideals of peace are so closely akin to our own. Even today we are flying as much lend-lease material into China as ever traversed the Burma Road, flying it over mountains 17,000 feet high, flying blind through sleet and snow. We shall overcome all the formidable obstacles, and get the battle equipment into China to shatter the power of our common enemy. From this war, China will realize the security, the prosperity and the dignity, which Japan has sought so ruthlessly to destroy.

The period of our defensive attrition in the Pacific is passing. Now our aim is to force the Japanese to fight. Last year, we stopped them. This year, we intend to advance.

In the European theater of war during this past year it was clear that our first task was to lessen the concentrated pressure on the Russian front by compelling Germany to divert part of her manpower and equipment to another theater of war.

After months of secret planning and preparation in the utmost detail, an enormous amphibious expedition was embarked for French North Africa from the United States and the United Kingdom in hundreds of ships. It reached its objectives with very small losses, and has already produced an important effect upon the whole situation of the war. It has opened to attack what Mr. Churchill well described as "the under-belly of the Axis," and it has removed the always dangerous threat of an Axis attack through West Africa against the South Atlantic Ocean and the continent of South America itself.

The well-timed and splendidly executed offensive from Egypt by the British Eighth Army was a part of the same major strategy of the United Nations.

Great rains and appalling mud and very limited communications have delayed the final battles of Tunisia. The Axis is reinforcing its strong positions. But I am confident that though the fighting will be tough, when the final Allied assault is made, the last vestige of Axis power will be driven from the south shores of the Mediterranean.

GROWTH OF OUR MILITARY FORCES

Any review of the year 1942 must emphasize the magnitude and diversity of the military activities in which this nation has become engaged. As I speak to you, approximately one and a half million of our soldiers, sailors, marines and fliers are in service outside our continental limits, all through the world. Our merchant seamen are carrying supplies to them and to our allies over every sea lane.

Few Americans realize the amazing growth of our air strength, though I am sure our enemy does. Day in and day out our forces are bombing the enemy and meeting him in combat on many different fronts over the world. And for those who question the quality of our aircraft and ability of our fliers, I point to the fact that, in Africa, we are shooting down two enemy planes to every one we lose, and in the Pacific and in the southwest Pacific we are shooting them down four to one.

We pay the tribute of the United States of America to the fighting men of Russia and China and Britain and the various members of the British Commonwealth—the millions of men who through the years of this war have fought our common enemies, and have denied to them the world conquest which they sought.

We pay tribute to the soldiers and fliers and seamen of others of the United Nations whose countries have been overrun by Axis hordes.

TRIBUTE TO ALL OUR ALLIED LEADERS

As a result of the Allied occupation of North Africa, powerful units of the French Army and Navy are going into action with the United Nations forces. We welcome them as Allies and friends. They join with those Frenchmen who, since the dark days of June, 1940, have been fighting valiantly for the liberation of their stricken country.

We pay tribute to the fighting leaders of our Allies, to Winston Churchill, to Joseph Stalin and to the Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. There is a very real unanimity between the leaders of the United Nations. This unity is effective in planning and carrying out the major strategy of this war and in building up and maintaining the lines of supplies.

I cannot prophesy. I cannot tell you when or where the United Nations are going to strike next in Europe. But we are going to strike—and strike hard. I cannot tell you whether we are going to hit them in Norway, or through the Low Countries, or in France, or through Sardinia or Sicily, or through the Balkans, or through Poland—or at several points simultaneously. But I can tell you that no matter where and when we strike by land, we and the British and the Russians will hit them from the air heavily and relentlessly. Day in and day out we shall heap tons upon tons of explosives on their war factories and utilities and seaports.

THE FASCISTS ARE GOING TO GET IT

Hitler and Mussolini will understand the enormity of their miscalculations—that the Nazis would always have the advantage of superior air-power as they did when they bombed Warsaw, Rotterdam, London and Coventry. That superiority has gone—forever.

Yes—the Nazis and the Fascist have asked for it—and they are going to get it.

Our forward progress in this war has depended upon our progress on the production front.

There has been criticism of the management and conduct of our war production. Much of this self-criticism has had a healthy effect. It has spurred us on. It has reflected a normal American impatience to get on with the job. We are the kind of people who are never quite satisfied with anything short of miracles.

But there has been some criticism based on guesswork and even on malicious falsification of fact. Such criticism created doubts and fears, and weaken our total effort.

I do not wish to suggest that we should be completely satisfied with our production progress—today, or next month, or ever. But I can report to you with genuine pride on what has been accomplished during 1942.

PROUD OF '41 OUTPUT RECORD

A year ago we set certain production goals for 1942 and 1943. Some people, including some experts, thought that we had pulled some big figures out of a hat just to frighten the Axis. But we had confidence in the ability of our people to establish new records. That confidence has been justified.

Of course, we realize that some production objectives would have to be changed—some adjusted, upward, and others downward; some items would be taken out of the program completely, and others added. This was inevitable as we gained battle experience, and as technological improvements were made.

Our 1942 airplane production and tank production fell short, numerically, of the goals set a year ago. Nevertheless, we have plenty of reason to be proud of our record for 1942. We produced about 48,000 military planes—more than the airplane production of Germany, Italy and Japan put together. Last month, December, we produced 5,500 military planes and the rate is rapidly rising. Furthermore, as each month passes by, the averages of our types weigh more, take more man-hours to make, and have more striking power.

AMAZING ARMS PRODUCTION FIGURES

In tank production, we revised our schedule—and for good and sufficient reasons. As a result of hard experience in battle, we have diverted a portion of our tank producing capacity to a stepped-up production of new, deadly field weapons, especially self-propelled artillery.

Here are some other production figures:

In 1942 we produced 56,000 combat vehicles, such as tanks and self-propelled artillery.

In 1942, we produced 670,000 machine guns, six times greater than our 1941 production.

We produced ten and a quarter billion rounds of small arms ammunition, five times greater than our 1941 production and three times greater than our total production in the first World War.

We produced 181 million rounds of artillery ammunition, 12 times greater than our 1941 production and ten times greater than our total production in the first World War.

The arsenal of democracy is making good.

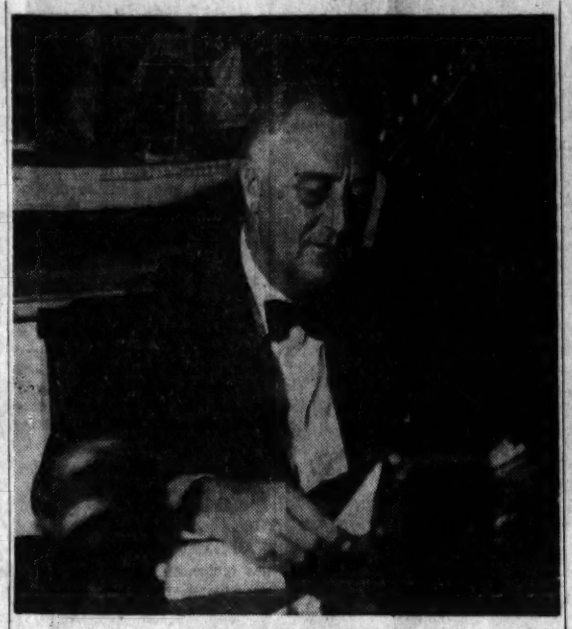
ARMED FORCES NOW 7,000,000

These facts and figures will give no aid and comfort to the enemy. On the contrary, I can imagine they will give him considerable discomfort. I suspect Hitler and Tojo will find it difficult to explain to the German and Japanese people just why it is that "decadent, inefficient democracy" can produce such phenomenal quantities of weapons and munitions—and fighting men.

We have given the lie to certain misconceptions — especially the one which holds that the various blocs or groups within a free country cannot forego their political and economic differences in time of crisis and work together toward a common goal.

While we have been achieving this miracle of production, during the past year our armed forces have grown from a little over 2,000,000 to 7,000,000. In other words, we have withdrawn from the labor force and the farms some 5,000,000 of our younger workers. And in spite of this, our farmers have contributed their share to the common effort by producing the greatest quantity of food ever made available during a single year in all our history.

Is there any person among us so simple as to believe that all this could have been done without creating some dislocations in our normal national life, some inconveniences, and even some hardships?



PRES. ROOSEVELT

Who could have hoped to have done this without burdensome government regulations which are a nuisance to everyone—including those who have the thankless task of administering them?

DETERMINED TO KEEP EQUITABLE CONTROLS

We all know that there have been mistakes—mistakes due to the inevitable process of trial and error inherent in doing big things for the first time. We all know that there have been too many complicated forms and questionnaires. I know about that. I have had to fill some of them out myself.

But we are determined to see to it that our supplies of food and other essential civilian goods are distributed on a fair and just basis—to rich and poor, management and labor, farmer and city dweller alike. And we are determined to keep the cost of of living at a stable level. All this has required much information. The forms and questionnaires represent an honest and sincere attempt by honest and sincere officials to obtain this information.

We have learned by the mistakes that have been made.

Our experience will enable us during the coming year to improve the necessary mechanisms of wartime economic controls, and to simplify administrative procedures. But we do not intend to leave things so lax that loopholes will be left for cheaters, for chiselers, or for the manipulators of the black market.

Of course, there have been inconveniences and disturbances—and even hardships. And there will be many, many more before we finally win. Yes, 1943 will not be an easy year for us on the home front. We shall feel in many ways in our daily lives the sharp pinch of total war.

NATION PREPARED FOR TOTAL WAR

Fortunately, there are only a few Americans who place appetite above patriotism. The overwhelming majority realize that the food we send abroad is for essential military purposes, for our own and allied fighting forces, and for necessary help in areas that we occupy.

We Americans intend to do this great job together. In our common labors we must built and fortify the very foundation of national unity — confidence in one another.

It is often amusing, and it is sometimes politically profitable, to picture the city of Washington as a mad-house, with the Congress and the administration disrupted with confusion and indecision and general incompetence.

However—what matters most in war is results. And the one pertinent fact is that after only a few years of preparation and only one year of warfare, we are able to engage, spiritually as well as physically, in the total waging of total war.

Washington may be a mad-house—but only in the sense that it is the capital city of a nation which is fighting mad. And I think that Berlin and Rome and Tokio, which had such contempt for the obsolete methods of democracy, would now gladly use all they could get of that same brand of madness.

TRIBUTE TO CITIZENS IN PLANTS, FARMS

We must not forget our achievements in production have been relatively no greater than those of the Russians and British and Chinese who have developed their war industries under the incredible difficulties of battle conditions. They have had to continue work through bombings and black-outs. They have never quit.

We Americans are in good, brave company, in this war, and we are playing our own, honorable part in the vast common effort.

As spokesmen for the United States Government, you and I take off our hats to those responsible for our American production—to the owners, managers and supervisors, to the draftsmen and engineers, to the workers—men and women—in factories and arsenals and shipyards and mines and mills and forests and railroads and highways.

We take off our hats to the farmers who have faced an unprecedented task of feeding not only a great nation but a great part of the world.

We take off our hats to all the loyal, anonymous, untiring men and women who have worked in private employment and in government and who have endured rationing and other stringencies with good humor and good-will.

We take off our hats to all Americans who have contributed magnificently to our common cause.

LASTING PEACE AND SECURITY, KEY AIM

I have sought to emphasize a sense of proportion in this review of the events of the war and the needs of the war.

We should never forget the things we are fighting for. But, at this critical period of the war, we should confine ourselves to the larger objectives and not get bogged down in argument over methods and details.

We, and all the United Nations, want a decent peace and a durable peace. In the years between the end of the first World War and the beginning of the second World War, we were not living under a decent or a durable peace.

I have reason to know that our boys at the front are concerned with two broad aims beyond the winning of the war; and their thinking and their opinion coincide with what most Americans here back home are mulling over. They know, and we know, that it would be inconceivable—it would, indeed, be sacrilegious—if this nation and the world did not attain some real, lasting good out of all these efforts and sufferings and bloodshed and death.

The men in our armed forces want a lasting peace, and equally they want permanent employment for themselves, their families and their neighbors when they are mustered out at the end of the war.

FREEDOM FROM WANT AFTER THE WAR

Two years ago I spoke in my annual message of four freedoms. The blessings of two of them—freedom of speech and freedom of religion—are an essential part of the very life of this nation; and we hope that these blessings will be granted to all men everywhere.

The people at home and the people at the front—men and women—are wondering about the third freedom — freedom from want. To them it means that when they are mustered out, when war production is converted to the economy of peace, they will have the right to expect full employment—for themselves and for all able-bodied men and women in America who want to work.

They expect the opportunity to work, to run their farms, their stores, to earn decent wages. They are eager to face the risks inherent in our system of free enterprise.

They do not want a post-war America which suffers from undernourishment or slums—or the dole. They want no get-rich-quick era of bogus "prosperity" which will end for them in selling apples on a street corner, as happened after the bursting of the boom in 1929.

When you talk with our young men and women, you will find they want to work for themselves and their families; they consider they have the right to work; and they know that after the last war their fathers did not gain that right.

A CHALLENGE TO 78TH CONGRESS

When you talk with our young men and women, you will find that with the opportunity for employment they want assurance against the evils of all major economic hazards—assurance that will extend from the cradle to the grave. This great government can and must provide this assurance.

I have been told that this is no time to speak of a better America after the war. I am told it is a grave error on my part.

I dissent.

If the security of the individual citizen, or the family, should become a subject of national debate, the country knows where I stand.

I say this now to this Seventy-eighth Congress, because it is wholly possible that freedom from want—the right of employment and the right of assurance against life's hazards—will loom very large as a task of America during the coming two years.

I trust it will not be regarded as an issue—but rather as a task for all of us to study sympathetically, to work out with a constant regard for the attainment of the objective, with fairness to all and with injustice to none.

In this war of survival we must keep before our minds not only the evil things we fight against but the good things we are fighting for. We fight to retain a great past—and we fight to gain a greater future.

MUST END HORROR OF WARS FOREVER

Let us remember that economic safety for the America of the future is threatened unless a greater economic stability comes to the rest of the world. We cannot make America an island in either a military or an economic sense. Hitlerism, like any other form of crime or disease, can grow from the evil seeds of economic as well as military feudalism.

Victory in this war is the first and greatest goal before us. Victory in the peace is the next. That means striving toward the enlargement of the security of man here and throughout the world—and, finally, striving for the fourth freedom—freedom from fear.

It is of little account for any of us to talk of essential human needs, of attaining security, if we run the risk of another World War in 10 or 20 or 50 years. That is just plain common sense. Wars grow in size, in death and destruction, and in the inevitability of engulfing all nations, in inverse ratio to the shrinking size of the world as a result of the conquest of the air. I shudder to think of what will happen to humanity, including ourselves, if this war ends in an inconclusive peace, and another war breaks out when the babies of today have grown to fighting age.

Every normal American prays that neither he nor his sons nor his grandsons will be compelled to go through this horror again.

A POST-WAR PLAN FOR WORLD UNITY

Undoubtedly a few Americans, even now, think that this nation can end this war comfortably and then climb back into an American hole and pull the hole in after them.

But we have learned that we can never dig a hole so deep that it would be safe against predatory animals. We have also learned that if we do not pull the fangs of the predatory animals of the world, they will multiply and grow in strength—and they will be at our throats once more in a short generation.

Most Americans realize more clearly than ever before that modern war equipment in the hands of aggressor nations can bring danger overnight to our own national existence or to that of any other nation—or island—or continent.

It is clear to us that if Germany and Italy and Japan—or any one of them—remain armed at the end of this war, or are permitted to rearm, they will again, and inevitably, embark upon an ambitious career of world conquest. They must be disarmed and kept disarmed, and they must abandon the philosophy, and the teaching of that philosophy, which has brought so much suffering to the world.

After the first World War we tried to achieve a formula for permanent peace, based on a magnificent ideal. We failed, but, by our failure, we have learned that we cannot maintain peace at this stage of human development by good intentions alone.

MUST SMASH AXIS THREAT FOR ALL TIME

Today the United Nations are the mightiest military coalition in history. They represent an overwhelming majority of the population of the world. Bound together in solemn agreement that they themselves will not commit acts of aggression or conquest against any of their neighbors, the United Nations can and must remain united for the maintenance of peace by preventing any attempt to rearm in Germany, in Japan, in Italy, or in any other nation which seeks to violate the tenth commandment—"Thou shalt not covet."

There are cynics and skeptics who say it cannot be done. The American people and all the freedom-loving peoples of this earth are now demanding that it must be done. And the will of these people shall prevail.

The philosophy of the Axis powers is based on profound contempt for the human race. If, in the formation of our future policy, we were guided by the same cynical contempt, then we should be surrendering to the philosophy of our enemies, and our victory would turn to defeat.

The issue of this war is the basic issue between those who believe in mankind and those who do not—the ancient issue between those who put their faith in the people and those who put their faith in dictators and tyrants. There have always been those who did not believe in the people, who attempted to block their forward movement across history, to force them back to sevility and suffering and silence.

NOTHING WILL STOP MARCH OF THE PEOPLE

The people have now gathered their strength. They are moving forward in their might and power—and no force, no combination of forces, no trickery, deceit or violence can stop them now. They see before them the hope of the world—a decent, secure, peaceful life for all men everywhere.

I do not prophesy when this war will end.

But I do believe that this year of 1943 will give to the United Nations a very substantial advance along the roads that lead to Berlin and Rome and Tokio.

I tell you it is within the realm of possibility that this Seventy-Eighth Congress may have the historic privilege of helping greatly to save the world from future fear.

Therefore, let us—all of us—have confidence, let us redouble our efforts.

A tremendous, costly, long-enduring task in peace as well as in war is still ahead of us.

But, as we face that continuing task, we may know that the state of this nation is good—the heart of this nation is sound—the spirit of this nation is strong—the faith of this nation is eternal.

Small Districts Lead Browder Book Sales

A remarkable record is being established by several of the smaller state organizations in the national campaign for the distribution of a quarter million copies of Earl Browder's best-selling war book, *Victory—and After*. An order from Salt Lake City, Utah, this week places that state in first place nationally, with 107 per cent of its goal accomplished.

An equally splendid record has been made by West Virginia which has fulfilled its objectives 100 per cent. Although its goal was relatively small—only 250 in actual number—the sale of this number of copies of *Victory—and After* among the coal miners of West Virginia, where the remnants of feudal terror instigated by the coal barons still persists in company towns, is an achievement of enormous significance.

Colorado, with its goal three-fourths fulfilled, is pressing closely on the heels of the former two states.

Will Smash at Axis In Europe, Says FDR

(Continued from Page 1)

strategy and of the fight that lies ahead.

DEALS WITH OUTPUT

The second section dealt with production; the third with the Four Freedoms, and particularly with freedom from want.

"I have been told," said the President, "that this is no time to speak of a better America after the war. I am told it is a grave error on my part.

"I dissent.

"If the security of the individual citizens, or the family, should become a subject of national debate, the country knows where I stand.

"I say this now to the 78th Congress because it is wholly possible that freedom from want—the right of employment and the right of assurance against life's hazards—will loom very large as a task of America during the coming two years."

DEFIES TORY PRESSURE

The President had been put under heavy pressure from reactionaries in Congress not to go into these "controversial issues." He did not go into details, suggest legislation or outline any plans, but he did make his stand clear on the principle.

"The men in our armed forces want a lasting peace," he went on, "and, equally, they want permanent employment for themselves, their families and their neighbors when they are mustered out at the end of the war."

"I do not wish to suggest that we should be completely satisfied with our production progress—today, or next month, or ever," he added. "But I can report to you with genuine pride on what has been accomplished during 1942."

BLASTS CONGRESS

The President strongly condemned "some criticism based on guesswork and even on malicious falsification of fact." He said that "such criticism creates doubts and fears, and weakens our total effort."

President Roosevelt did not discuss the Tolan-Pepper-Kilgore Bills, embodying the principle of a centralized war economy and centralized production planning, but did give a number of figures on production of specific war materials.

He acknowledged that mistakes and errors had been made.

"But," he added with firmness, "we are determined to see to it that our supplies of food and other essential civilian goods are distributed on a fair and just basis—to rich and poor, management and labor, farmer and city dweller alike.

"Fortunately there are only a few Americans who place appetite above patriotism."

In his military review, the President frankly stated that the Soviet Union was responsible for the greatest accomplishments of the past year. He declared:

HAILS RED ARMY

"By far the largest and most important developments in the whole strategic picture of 1942 were the events on the long fronts in Russia: first, the implacable defense of Stalingrad; and, second, the offensives by the Russian armies at various points which started in the latter part of November and which still roll on with great force and effectiveness."

One of the most important parts of the historic speech was that in which the President maintained that the concept of the United Nations must continue after the war.

"Today the United Nations are the mightiest military coalition in history," he said. "They repersent an overwhelming majority of the population of the world. Bound together in solemn agreement that they themselves will not commit acts of aggression or conquest against any of their neighbors, the United Nations can and must remain united for the maintenance of peace by preventing any attempt to rearm in Germany, in Japan, in Italy or in any other nation which seeks to violate the tenth commandment—'Thou shalt not covet.'"

DEFEATISTS SQUIRM

Some of the isolationist Congressmen squirmed when the President admonished them to remember "that economic safety for the America of the future is threatened unless a greater economic stability comes to the rest of the world."

He said that even now a few Americans may believe that we can dig an American hole, climb in and pull it in after us when the war is over, but he pointed to the lesson that "we can never dig a hole so deep that it would be safe against predatory animals."

"I do not prophesy when this war will end," said the President as he drew to the close of his speech, "but I do believe that this year of 1943 will give to the United Nations a very substantial advance along the roads that lead to Berlin and Rome and Tokio."

Transit Workers Open Drive for Arbitration

Backed by the unanimous votes of 7,000 transit workers who gathered at Wednesday's mass meetings, Transport Workers Union leaders yesterday launched a whirlwind drive to win all New York for arbitration to settle the wage dispute on the city's lines. The mass meeting smashed through the effort of the City's newspapers to picture a strike-threat.

City officials, the Board of Transportation, especially its chairman John J. Delaney, were put on the defensive, as the issues were put clearly and emphatically.

"Delaney said that the strike is the only question," said President Michael J. Quill, as he concluded the meeting. "The only question is arbitration. The papers had a field day. They said the union members wouldn't stick. We are working towards arbitration. Every worker who believes that the union position is right and not the newspapers, stand to your feet."

To a man the 6,000 in the main Manhattan Hall meeting stood up to show their support.

Delaney is not interested in the war against Hitler, Quill continued.

"He is a well-known appeaser in the camp of those who want to sue for a negotiated peace. He is out to cripple not only the union but to cripple the city's transit lines. He is trying to provoke a strike which would seriously dislocate the services to our convoy ships, to the railroads, factories and offices."

Quill further charged that Delaney wanted a strike to "saddle a higher fare on the people of our city and blame it on us."

EXPOSES PROVOCATION

'He wants to put President Roosevelt on the spot in order to have him send troops for a bloody battle in the city." Quill went on, "The Transport Workers Union will never battle with our armed forces."

The Mayor's announcement of a $1,093,000 raise for some transport workers was ridiculed by Quill as coming to only 60 cents a week. He suggested that it will serve to buy a pound of butter "if you can find it, with four cents left over for chewing gum."

The resolution adopted by the workers, after describing the long struggle of the transport workers to win genuine collective bargaining rights, resolved that:

"The Transport Workers Union of Greater New York, Local 100 in mass meeting assembled, hereby authorizes the officers and executive board of Local 100 and the international union to take all steps necessary to bring about a speedy solution of th's dispute by means of arbitration."

As the meeting was opened by President Douglas MacMahon, many in the audience gave expression to impatience with cries of "strike." But leaders soon showed the folly of such step.

Leaflets, petitions, radio addresses, mass meetings, and advertising will all be used as part of the mass campaign of the Union, to bring Mayor LaGuardia and the Board of Transportation to real collective bargaining from the 32,000 transportation workers.

Scores of outstanding CIO, AFL and independent union leaders, carrying their banners, marched into the meeting to express solidarity with the cause of the transit workers.

CURRAN BLASTS DELANEY

Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, CIO, and head of the CIO Industrial Union Council, told the transit workers that the provocations of Delaney in his attempt to force the workers into a strike is similar to the "pattern of provocation all over the country."

"It would be the greatest feather in the hat of the reactionaries," he said, "if Delaney were able to provoke the Transport Workers Union into premature action."

He warned that the reactionaries in Congress are looking to instigate provocations in the labor movement in order to launch a general assault against trade unions.

Joseph Fisher, representing the Independent Brotherhood of Consolidated Edison Workers, with 34,000 workers in the huge utility, said in pledging support to the CIO union, that the utility workers feared the city would display the same anti-labor policy proposals for municipal ownership of the utilities.

Harry Sacher, attorney for the union, declared that the transit workers "will not sabotage human freedom by being provoked into a disastrous strike."

The key to the union's campaign was voiced by Douglas MacMahon, president of New York Local 100, who read the unanimously backed resolution calling for arbitration of the dispute:

"The road of Delaney is the road of defeat. Our union and our legitimate demands will triumph. In our own way, on our own ground, choosing our own weapons and at a time we dictate, we will be victorious."

MacMahon said the mass campaign will culminate in a Madison Square Garden meeting and an appeal to President Roosevelt to force the city to arbitrate the dispute.

London Has No Fuel Oil Rationing

LONDON, Jan. 7. (UP).—Fuel oil rationing is not a problem for London because most of the heating is done with coke and anthracite.

A maximum temperature of 65 is maintained in greater London's 37 legitimate theatres, 55 motion picture houses and 26,653 restaurants.

Rail Mediation Board Hears Wage Demand

CHICAGO, Jan. 7 (UP).—Chairman George A. Cook of the National Railway Mediation Board today considered the new wage issue between virtually all railroads and 900,000 of their non-operating employes demanding an aggregate $450,000,000 pay boost and the closed shop.

Cook, sitting without the other two members of the board, met first with Bert M. Jewell, president of the American Federation of Labor's Railroad Employes Department, and 15 heads of the non-operating brotherhoods who are seeking a flat 20 cents an hour wage boost and a minimum of 70 cents an hour.

After hearing labor's side, Cook will meet with the heads of three conference committees representing the eastern, southeastern and western railroads. They are J. B. Parrish, assistant vice president of the Chesapeake and Ohio; D. P. Loomis, executive director of Western Railroads, and H. A. Enochs, chief of personnel for the Pennsylvania.

Communists on Air in Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—"Production for Victory" will be the subject of a broadcast over Station WCBM on Saturday, Jan. 9, at 11 P.M., by the Communist Party of Baltimore.

William C. Taylor, state chairman, will deliver the 15-minute address. On Feb. 12, Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, will speak in Baltimore.

City CIO Goes All-Out to Aid Transit Union

The Greater New York Industrial Union Council last night took steps to bring the full strength of its 500,000 members behind the fight of the Transport Workers.

President Joseph Curran, who has held the office since the council's inception was again installed. The other officers were Michael J. Quill, President of the Transport Workers, as first vice-president; Albert Stonus, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, second vice-president, and Saul Mills, of the American Newspaper Guild, secretary-treasurer.

The executive board members are:

Paul J. Krebs, United Automobile Workers; Adolph Rosenbaum, Barbers & Beauty Culturists; Josephine Timms, American Communications Assn.; James Lustig, United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Sam Burt, Fur and Leather Workers; Irving Potash, Fur and Leather Workers; Max Perlow, United Furniture Workers; Ferdinand C. Smith, National Maritime Union; Irving C. Velson, Marine & Shipbuilding Workers; Roy Whitman, United Office & Professional Workers; George Cashetta, United Paper, Novelty & Toy Workers; Jack Altman, United Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employes; Arthur Osman, United Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employes; I. Rosenberg, United Shoe Workers; James V. King, State, County & Municipal Workers; Pete Mosele, United Steelworkers of America; and Joseph F. Manning, sergeant-at-arms, United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing & Allied Workers.

They Want Arbitration

"All Here Who Back Your Union Leaders, Stand Up"—and 6,000 Transit Union members yesterday at Manhattan Center stood and cheered Michael Quill, their leader, who exposed the strike provocations of John J. Delaney, Transportation board chairman. The meeting backed the union's drive for arbitration to settle the deadlocked transit issue in the city. —Daily Worker Photo

Grant School for Pittsburgh C. P. Rally

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 7.—Reversing a rule of three years standing, the Pittsburgh Board of Education has granted the use of the Fifth Avenue High School for a Communist Party sponsored meeting at which Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will be the featured speaker.

The meeting, which will be held on Feb 12, will be a memorial for Lenin, Lincoln and Douglass. Ben Careathers chairman of the Communist Party of Pittsburgh, will speak with Miss Flynn.

Although the Board did not formally rescind its former ruling, the fact that it has now granted the use of the Fifth Avenue High School for the Lenin-Lincoln-Douglass memorial meeting is equal to a full reversal of the ban.

Rabbi Backs Cut In Sabbath Candles

Reduction of Sabbath candles in Jewish homes to one-third their normal size, so that no lights would be visible in the event of a blackout, has received the endorsement of Rabbi J. Altusky, President of the Orthodox Rabbis of the Bronx, according to an announcement issued yesterday by the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office.

The recommendation that Sabbath candles be reduced was made by the Morrisania Branch of the CDVO, in an effort to aid Air Wardens in obtaining complete blackout of buildings in the event of an emergency.

Standley Returns

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Jan. 7. (UP).—United States Ambassador Admiral William H. Standley returned today from Washington.

Urges Labor To Back Farm Mobilization

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—Declaring that "foods and fibres, as well as tanks and guns, are going to win this war and guarantee a people's peace," Donald Henderson, president of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, CIO — the "Food for Victory" union — today urged labor to take part in Farm Mobilization Day meetings.

Farm Mobilization Day has been proclaimed by President Roosevelt for Jan. 12, with meetings all over the United States to thrash out ways and means of increasing food production.

Saluting "the tremendous efforts being made by farmers throughout the United States to do their share —and more—in helping to win the war," the UCAPAWA president declared that "farmers and workers together can win the war and guarantee the peace. We need each other in solving our common problems."

3-POINT ACTION PROGRAM

In a letter to AFL, Railroad Brotherhood and CIO labor bodies, Henderson asked labor to:

1. Send messages of greetings to all local and state farm organizations on Farm Mobilization Day.

2. Get in touch with local and state farm leaders to arrange joint participation of labor with farmers in the programs for Farm Mobilization Day.

3. Submit to both farm leaders and to Farm Mobilization Day meetings concrete proposals for local and state cooperation to aid farmers in achieving maximum production and processing and to help in solving the problems of production, labor supply, equipment, rationing and other mutual problems.

In a letter to farm leaders and working farmers, Henderson urged that farmers "also take the initiative with us in getting in touch with nearby local labor bodies of any kind in securing joint participation in Farm Mobilization Day programs and in working out joint programs that will aid in solving the farmers' problems."

Ickes Asks End Of Coal Tieup

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Jan. 7.—Solid Fuels Coordinator Harold L. Ickes today called for an immediate resumption of work at antharcite coal mines as anti-Lewis walkout of miners in protest against a 50 cents monthly dues raise, grew to total of 14,000 coal diggers.

Ickes warned that the stoppages have reduced hard coal production by 20,000 tons daily and would "seriously aggravate the present situation."

The warning was issued in telegrams to William Inglis, President of the Glen Alden Coal Co. and John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers. Ickes urged them to convene the Anthracite Committee of 12 "to develop plans for prompt resumption of work."

In the meantime, federal and state mediators arrived here in an effort to bring about a settlement.

The walkout is an outgrowth of a growing anti-Lewis movement among the miners, which, however, for lack of clarity and leadership, has burst forth into a strike. Spokesmen of the strikers charge that they received no justice at the recent Cincinnati convention of the union, when the issue of a dues rise came for a vote. Refusal of Lewis to restore autonomy to the Anthracite districts is another cause for the spreading dissatisfaction.

NAM Head Told to End Co. Union

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (FP).—Thompson Products, Inc., headed by Frederick C. Crawford, whom the National Association of Manufacturers placed in command of its "Let's Lick Labor First" program at its recent convention, was told Jan. 4 by the NLRB to end its company union at its Bell, Calif., plant.

In June, 1937, when the United Automobile Workers (CIO) was organizing the underpaid workers, so said the NLRB, the company's personnel director, Raymond S. Livingstone, went from his Cleveland headquarters to the plant to investigate the discharge of several CIO members, and found most employes in the CIO.

So Acting General Manager C. V. Dachtler asked Assistant Works Manager Victor Kangas to have some employe join the UAW and report back on membership. Thus Lewis A. Porter became a stooge member.

Livingstone returned and on July 23 asked Kangas if he could trust any employe to start an inside organization. Thereupon they arranged a jolly little dinner for heads of departments and foremen, and Livingstone told them that Crawford would not stand for an "outside" labor organization.

He would close the plant if either CIO or AFL succeeded in organizing it, he told his dinner party. Porter was suggested for organizing the employes because he had done what was called police work. Livingstone next day promised him a lifetime job, money and a vacation with pay. Thus the company union was born.

The NLRB found the company coerced and interfered with its employes' rights by circulating its anti-labor publication, "Friendly Forum," and cites as proof a reprint in its Sept. 19, 1941, issue of a speech, quoting an excerpt as follows:

". . . we permitted labor organizers to be trained in Communist 'labor colleges,' not by educators but by agitators. We even paid expenses of such 'students' to Russia for post-graduate courses in revolutionary technique. . . . Then we let Communists impregnate, in many instances dominate, the American labor movement. And in the name of 'academic freedom,' we let their poison filter into our schools."

The NLRB also quotes the company's Employes' Handbook which contained the ruling: "Employes are responsible for knowledge of information published either on bulletin boards or in 'Friendly Forum.'"

Dinner to Hear Moscow Reporter

Ben Robertson, noted Moscow correspondent who returned several weeks ago from the Russian capital, will address a dinner to be held by the Notions, Novelty, Chain Stores and Allied Industries Division of Russian War Relief, at 6:30 P. M., Wednesday, Jan. 20, in the Hotel Commodore, it was announced yesterday by Colonel A. J. Donahue, president of Slide Fasteners, Inc., and chairman of the division committee.

The dinner, which is expected to be one of the foremost events in the field, is the first major activity of the new division, Col. Donahue announced.

'Nation' Hits Dies Committee

"Investigate Dies!" says the current issue (Jan. 9) of the Nation, liberal weekly.

"A modern Rip Van Winkle would gather from the latest report of the Dies committee that we were allied with the Axis against the Soviet Union," the Nation points out.

"The committee puts its finger on no anti-Semites," the Nation notes, in cataloguing the more glaring absurdities and omissions in the report, "makes no recommendation. The membership lists and mailing lists of anti-Semitic organizations are not subpoenaed; no effort is made to purge them from government pay rolls. That treatment is reserved for anti-fascists of many varieties, all lumped together as 'Communists.'"

Today's Menus:

Whether you plan your potato left-overs . . . or whether they just happen . . . cold potatoes have what it takes to start many a good dish.

•

HASH BROWNED

Slice or chop cooked potatoes into small pieces. Heat a very little fat in a frying pan . . . then add the potatoes seasoned with salt and pepper. For a crisp crust . . . add about a quarter of a cup of water for 4 cups diced potatoes. Cook over low heat without stirring until there is a golden brown crust on the bottom. Serve with one side folded over the other like an omelet.

•

POTATO HASH

Melt 3 tablespoons of fat in a frying pan. Put in 2 cups chopped, cooked potatoes, 2 cups chopped, cold meat, salt, and pepper. Moisten the mixture with ½ cup hot water or gravy. Cover the pan. Cook slowly until the underside is rich brown.

•

POTATO CAKES

Shape cold mashed potatoes into small cakes, roll in flour. Fry golden brown in a little fat.

To vary the cakes, mix in with the mashed potato chopped, cooked meat or fish—or grated cheese.

•

POTATO CRUST

Use left-over mashed potatoes to line the sides of a baking dish for a meat pie. Fill the center with well-seasoned stew of vegetables and left-over bits of meat or fish. Cover the top with mashed potatoes. Bake in a hot oven until the pie is hot through and browned lightly on top. If you have just a little left-over potato . . . make only the upper crust.

•

Whiting is one of the few fishes which lend itself to every form of preparation. It can be broiled, fried, baked and boiled. Here's a baked Whiting recipe from the Fishery Council's Fish and Shellfish Cook Book.

One whole fish, ¼ teaspoon pepper, 2 tablespoons grated onion, cooking oil, salt, 1 cup bread crumbs.

Preheat oven to 500 F. Mix pepper thoroughly into bread crumbs. Cut fish into serving portions and dip into salt solution made with 2 tablespoons salt in 1 cup cold water. Drain the pieces of fish, roll in crumb-pepper mixture, and place on greased baking pan. Sprinkle fish with grated onion and cooking oil. Bake near top of oven for 8-15 minutes depending upon thickness and species of fish.

Public Slow To Respond to Driving Ban

(Continued from Page 1)

have enough gas to get around on his business trips.

SEES NECESSITY

"The government wouldn't order this cut unless it was necessary," asserted Stanley Wright whose brother is in the armed forces. "Civilians should be able to make all necessary adjustments. After all, look at what the boys are going through."

Owning a car was "a headache" to Moses Goldstein who wished that he could get off without any car. He insisted that he needed it for business.

John Gates owner of a Chevrolet said that he would ride in the subway willingly if it meant that we would have the rubber to drive "the Nazi bums to hell."

Appeals Court Backs Mayor

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—The Court of Appeals today approved Mayor LaGuardia's action removing Paul J. Kern, president, and Dr. Wallace S. Sayre, member of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, on charges of "insubordination." Reactionary papers had been attacking Kern for a long time before his removal.

Watch Overcharges:

Individuals who are charged more than official price ceilings, should get receipts for overpriced items and should file a protest immediately with the nearest OPA office.

Some merchants, it is reported, are jacking up prices because they think Henderson's resignation means that price ceilings no longer are leal.

Henderson's resignation does not affect the legal and enforcement machinery set up by the OPA. And merchants who charge more than legal price ceilings may be penalized just as they were before.

Holders of receipts showing overcharge can bring suit for treble the damages, or for $50, whichever is highest. In some cases the OPA can bring suit on behalf of the consumer.

If the company has consistenly violated price ceilings, penalties may go as high as a $1,000 fine, suspension of business certificate for one year, and/or imprisonment for one year.

•

Union Helps Consumers:

To help local housewives maintain check on food prices, Local 301 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO, in Schenectady financed the printing of 10,000 small circulars entitled "Every Guide to Ceiling Prices on the Foods You Buy." These circulars, distributed throughout the Local and through the Consumer Information Center, set up in concise form OPA's price regulations on food to aid those who need the information most.

A quick show of hands at a meeting addressed by a representative of the Consumer Division, OPA, in Schenectady's Knott Terrace High School revealed that 75 per cent of the pupils enrolled did the family shopping. This fact brought out the need for consumer education in the schools. From reports of OPA's Consumer Division, there is great interest on the part of 'teen-age students in such information.

War Workers Need Breakfasts:

War workers should "eat a good breakfast every day," urges the Nutrition in Industry Section of the Nutrition Division of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services.

The war worker, particularly when food is rationed, must "select the most nutritious of available foods in order to protect his health," says the office.

Scoring the habit of going without breakfast, or of eating inadequate morning meals, a spokesman pointed out that food affects the efficiency of a war worker, as well as his health.

The food expert declared that a 7 A. M. breakfast of coffee and doughnuts served in a West Coast plant to thousands of day shift workers, some of whom travel 30 and 40 miles to work, is inadequate.

Similarly, the pastry and coffee morning meal served in a large foundry along the Atlantic Coast and consumed by the workers while they tended their machines is poor practice.

The National Research Council, he said, has listed the daily food requirements of war workers. "Coffee and doughnut" breakfasts are not on the list.

Neither is a breakfast of fried spuds, corn pone, corn syrup and coffee; nor the breakfast of toast, marmalade an dcoffee.

In contrast, nutritionists recommend as a good breakfast: fruit or fruit juice (a big glassful); whole wheat cereal or oatmeal with milk; egg, or as a substitute, cheese, liver, kidneys or scrapple; whole wheat or enriched white bread, plain or toasted, or muffins of whole grain or enriched flour; butter or fortified margarine; and, finally, coffee.

Primary sources of Vitamin C, one of the most important of all vitamins, are citrus fruits and tomatoes, both of which in canned form will be subject to rationing. Because Vitamin C cannot be stored by the body, each person must renew his supply daily by eating proper fruits at breakfast.

Substitutes for orange and grapefruit juices, or tomato juices, do not contain as much Vitamin C, the Nutrition Service points out.

Cereal and bread are not among the foods to be rationed. Whole grain cereals contain more nutritive value than unenriched white flour. The butter or fortified margarine spread on bread provides Vitamin A.

There is no difference in the nutritive value of white or brown, eggs, but eggs lose nutritive value in the form of Vitamin B2 when fried uncovered.

Ceiling Prices For Bowling

During the winter months bowling is the favorite sport of workers in war plants. Even if bowling did not rate high in popularity, it would of necessity provide an outlet for many production workers working the swing shifts since bowling alleys throughout New York and New Jersey have been keeping open until 4 A. M. and sometimes around the clock, in contradistinction to the movies and other recreation centers which have very largely kept hours as usual, thus depriving large numbers of workers of any other form of recreation.

This week OPA set ceilings on prices charged for this sport throughout the nation. League bowling will cost the consumer the highest price charged in Sept. 1941, plus ten cents in the case of duck pins and candle pins, and seven cents in the case of ten pins for each group of three games.

For open Bowling (individuals or groups not comprising a league) the cost will be the highest price charged in Sept. 1941 plus four cents in the case of duck pins and candle pins, and three cents in the case of ten pins, for each game.

Although bowling is a sport or recreation, it comes under the OPA Services Regulation (the use of equipment) and this is the first service on which the posting of collecting prices in the establishment is made mandatory. Ceiling list must show the maximum price for each of customer, such as league, open, students, women, service men and others.

Honor Seamen as Drive For $6,000,000 Begins

Praising the valor and accomplishments of officers and men of the American merchant marine in the face of wartime perils at sea, Eugene P. Thomas, president of the National Foreign Trade Council and chairman of the Related Maritime Industries Section in the United Seamen's Service campaign for $6,000,000, urged support for that organization at a luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, 65 Liberty St., yesterday.

"In this global war for control of the great ocean highways," said Mr. Thomas, "those who risk their lives in manning our ships and keeping the flag flying are as essential to victory as the men at the machines at home and those on the battle-fronts.

"The heavy toll taken of our merchant vessels by enemy submarines and air attacks makes us realize the appalling sacrifices made by this arm of our wartime services. To the end of October last nearly 3,000 of the 85,000 seamen in our Merchant Marine were listed as killed or missing. These brave men gave their lives that Freedom may live. Others of the unsung heroes in dungarees, driven from their sinking ships and swimming for life-rafts in a sea of burning oil, have come back from this inferno of modern warfare but, when able to sign up again, are eager to carry on despite the terrible risks and hardships.

6,000,000 GOAL

"It is the intention of the United Seamen's Services to do for these sailors on shore leave what the U.S.O. is providing for the men of our Army and Navy. Of the six million required for this purpose, one-half will be contributed by our ship-builders, ship-owners and ship-operators—who have a fine understanding of the needs of these seamen and of the duties they are carrying out with such courage and fortitude on behalf of their country.

"It should be borne in mind that the 85,000 seamen in service last year will be increased by an additional 115,000 men this year — at the rate of about 10,000 per month for the 1,600 new merchant vessels to be launched. This will increase greatly the urgency of the present appeal for funds to effect the purposes we have in view.

"The entire fund of $6,000,000 will not only provide seamen with medical care and recreational facilities, but also decent low-cost living quarters where necessary, as well as other facilities and services necessary to promote their health, morale and general welfare, both in this country and abroad. Three rest and recuperation centers are already in operation on Long Island, New Jersey and Maryland, and two clubs, one here and the other in Philadelphia. The first of the USS units abroad was opened in Glasgow, Scotland, on Nov. 11."

The Most Important Story of the Year!

Manifesto of the

GERMAN UNDERGROUND

The people speak! Socialists, Liberals, Catholics, Communists organize to end

HITLER'S WAR!

APPEARS

SUNDAY

in

THE WORKER

In the Midst of the War

Moscow Beats Estonia 5-2--in Wrestling

By Anatole Witt
(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, Jan. 7 (ICN).—The match between Moscow and Estonian wrestlers held in the Hall of Columns of the Trade Union House was one of the most interesting sports events of recent weeks. The Estonian team was made up of the republic's best wrestlers, headed by Juhanes Kotkas, who had twice won the European championship and who now bears the title of Soviet national champion.

Next in line came Edward Puusepp, the runner-up in the 1939 middleweight European championships. His fine technique and tactics won the admiration of the demanding Moscow fans. The Esthonian team also included Juhanes Kaubi, Alexander Ojala, Boris Sulluste, Rudolf Misler and Juhanes Randmaa, who are all serving as privates in an Esthonian rifle unit at present.

A high degree of skill was displayed in all the matches and the thrilled audience closely followed all the ups and downs of the struggle. The Esthonian wrestlers were warmly welcomed.

The event started with a furious match between Kolmanovsky and Varnaa. Kolmanovsky set a fast pace from the very beginning and carried out a number of successful maneuvers, throwing his opponent two minutes after the start. This first exhibition match set the style for the remainder of the evening.

The vigorous Tikbomirov defeated Juhanes Kaubi on points. The next matches were short and decisive. N. Kolmiyzev threw Sullust in 10 minutes, 45 seconds. Misler was opposed by Alexander Garnykh, who was appearing for the first time in a "big ring." He is one of the rising stars on the wrestling horizon, a calm, strong and brave fighter. Misler was unable to stand up to his onslaught and succumbed in 1 minute, 45 seconds.

Edward Puusepp, five times champion of Esthonia and runner-up in the 1939 European championships, proved more than a match for Kurtkaovsky.

A hard task fell to the lot of Randmaa who faced K. Koberidze, twice Soviet national champion, and who is considered one of the cleverest and most skilled masters of the ring. He reinforced his reputation by defeating his opponent in 46 seconds. As for the last match between Juhanes Kotkas, the favorite of Moscow's wrestling fans, and Mazura, there could be no doubt as to the outcome.

The wrestling match of Esthonia versus Moscow ended in a 5 to 2 victory for the Muscovites.

Beau Jack Voted Tops By the NBA

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UP).—Quarterly rankings of the National Boxing Association today placed Beau Jack of Augusta, Ga., at the head of the lightweight "contenders" and, on the assumption that boxers in the service might be permitted to appear intermittently, included all men in uniform in the classifications.

President Abe J. Greene emphasized in discussing the lightweight lineup that "titles are won and lost in the ring and not by commission dictum."

Greene also stated that four promising contenders earmarked the light-heavyweight division for one of the most active seasons although champion Gus Lesnevich is in the Coast Guard.

The listings:

Heavyweight: Joe Louis, champion; Billy Conn, Melio Bettina, Tami Mauriello, Turkey Thompson, Pat Valentino, Lee Savold and Roscoe Toles.

Light-heavyweight: Gus Lesnevich, champion; Jimmy Bivins, Ezzard Charles, Billy Soose, Anton Christoforidis.

Middleweight: Tony Bale, champion; George Abrams, Tony Martin.

Welterweight: Freddie Cochrane, champion; Ray Robinson, Henry Armstrong, Jackie Wilson (California).

Lightweight: (Title vacant), Beau Jack, Willie Joyce, Allie Stolz, Juan Zorita and Bob Montgomery.

Featherweight: Jackie Wilson (Pittsburgh), champion; Willie Pep, Chalky Wright, Lulu Costantino.

NEW MASSES
WHAT ABOUT PRODUCTION
A symposium by
Prof. Patterson
University of Pennsylvania
John Beecher
N. Y. Regional Dir. FEPC
James Lustig
Org.-Dist. 4—UERMWA (CIO)
•
THE WAR'S NEW DEMANDS
BY
Colonel T.
•
SHOOT HESS NOW!
BY
Rep. Celler
•
IN THE NEW ISSUE NOW ON THE STANDS
15c
NEW MASSES

ON THE AIR
Sundays 12:45 P.M.
WQXR
LISTEN!

'Baseball Is Not Essential'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UP).—Baseball playing is not essential to winning the war and no occupational draft deferments will be granted to players even if they are stars who might bring the pennant to their clubs, War Manpower Commission Chairman Paul V. McNutt ruled today.

McNutt, in an explanation of baseball's status under the manpower program, said that sports and kindred professions such as acting are useful as morale builders, but not essential.

"The usefulness of the sport is a separate question from the essentiality of the individuals who play it," he said. "Thus it may well be that it is desirable that Blankville have a ball team, but Blankville may lose certain members of the team to a higher priority industries—even members who might be 'essential' to winning the pennant. The pennant is not essential."

A spokesman explained that this was no change in WMC policy.

"When a ball player's number comes up," he said, "he is not given any special privilege by the local board simply because he plays baseball. The only persons who get such consideration are those with jobs essential to the war effort."

If a player works in a war industry during the off season and is deferred, he would lose his essential status when he returned to baseball, the spokesman added.

Larry French Lieutenant Now

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 7 (UP).—Southpaw Larry French of the Brooklyn Dodgers will be sworn in tomorrow as a naval lieutenant.

He said he expects to leave Sunday to report to the Brooklyn Navy Yard as a supply officer.

French, 34, who won 15 and lost 4 games for the Dodgers last season, said he couldn't get away from Brooklyn.

"My only disappointment," he said, "is that I probably never will be able to pass the 200-victory mark. Baseball doesn't matter. This deal I'm heading into is more important right now."

French, a veteran of 14 years in the majors, has won 197 games, three shy of his goal. He played with Pittsburgh and Chicago before joining the Dodgers in 1941.

He has played in three world series and holds the National League shutout record at 40.

Lightweight Elimination

Rico and Montgomery Rated Even for Tonight's Fight

By Phil Gordon

Lighweights appear to be monopolizing the fistic picture as the 1943 boxing season gets under way. And tonight at Madison Square Garden an important lightweight match is scheduled

It brings together Bob Montgomery, of Philadelphia, and Chester Rico, of the Bronx, in a bout scheduled for 15 rounds. The contest is part of a tournament arranged to determine a contender to face Beau Jack, new 135-pound division champion. The boys are rated even money.

Beau Jack has a $1,500 forfeit on file with the New York State Athletic Commission guaranteeing that he will face the tournament winner for the title. (The National Boxing Association, while conceding that Beau Jack is the outstanding lightweight, will recognize as champion the winner of a match between Beau Jack and the survivor of the tournament now in progress.)

Of the two principals in tonight's encounter, Montgomery is better known nationally. He has been a headline performer for several years and has met many of the country's foremost lightweight challengers. He met Lew Jenkins twice in over-weight matches while Jenkins was champion and he boxed Sammy Angott three times, also in over-weight matches when Angott held the championship. Montgomery has also opposed many welterweights.

The Philadelphian has a decided advantage over Rico in the matter of experience, even though both began their professional boxing careers a little over four years ago. Montgomery has, on the whole, met a far more formidable array of opposition than Rico.

But the young Bronxite has recently established himself as a lightweight of championship calibre. He has made many stirring fights both at the Garden and at other local arenas, defeating Joey Peralta, Terry Young, and Harry Hurst, among others.

Rico has twice met Beau Jack. Their first bout, in Holyoke, Mass., was called a draw though the boxing writers agreed almost unanimously that Rico was entitled to the decision. The second contest, at the Garden last October, went to Beau Jack.

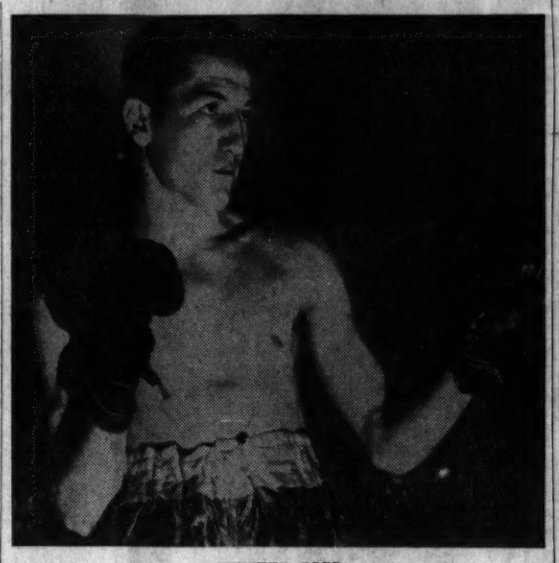
Both Montgomery and Rico have made frequent Garden appearances but three of the Quaker City colored lad's starts have been in Garden main events.

Montgomery and Rico represent two entirely different schools of fistcuffing. Montgomery is the club-fighting type of boxer. He keeps charging forward at all times, likes to move in close to his opponent, belabor him with body blows. He shuffles forward osmewhat after the fashion set by Henry Armstrong.

Rico is of the orthodox, straight, stand-up school. He is a good boxer, has an effective left hand, shoots a punishing straight right, boxes cleverly on defense. In preparation for his meeting with Montgomery he has practiced long on a right hand uppercut which he expects to use to advantage.

Matchmaker Nat Rogers has signed Johnny Grego, crack young Montreal lightweight, and Billy Speary, of Nanticoke, Pa., for the eight-round semi-final. Greco proved highly impressive in a recent Garden start, knocking our Harold Green in one round. He is rated one of the most promising lightweights in action.

A second eight-round event brings together George (Sonny) Horne, of Niles, Ohio, and Joe Agosta of Harlem. Horne has climbed high in middleweight ranks during the past year and tonight's makes his first Garden appearance in an eight-rounder. Heretofore he had been restricted to six rounds because of his age. He is now 19.



CHESTER RICO

College Hoop Scores

Temple 45, Syracuse 44.
New York University 49, Penn State 40.
Columbia 49, Cornell 40.
Ohio University 53, Ohio Wesleyan 37.
Penn 55, Swarthmore 38.
Kansas 69, Missouri 44.
Manhattan 52, Cathedral 46.
Princeton 47, Seton Hall 30.
Panzer 55, Rider 52.
Massachusetts Tech 41, Boston University 34.
Gettysburg 53, New Cumberland 51.
LaSalle 59, Moravian 54.
Western Kentucky Teachers 72, Fort Knox 24.
St. John's 59, C.C.N.Y. 42.
Texas 55, Rice 36.
TCU 35, Baylor 31.

Browns May Cancel Auker-Dean Deal

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—The St. Louis Browns, it appeared today, may attempt to cancel the deal which transferred Eldon Auker to the Washington Senators in exchange for Paul Dean—if Auker definitely gives up baseball.

Auker said he intended to quit baseball in an interview in Detroit.

The LOW DOWN—

About Lester Rodney, Harry Boykoff and Bob Thompson

NAT LOW

Some excitment around the office yesterday — a couple of ex-staff members in on furloughs, Lester Rodney and Lawrence Emery—the former our sports editor on leave, the latter, one of our ace reporters.

Rodney looking tough as a movie sergeant—only not a sergeant but a technical corporal.

Strolling around saying hello to the staff Lester was having a good time when he brought a momentary halt to his enjoyment with a brusque—"O.K. Rodney, that's enough horsing around—get your copy down, its late. . . ."

• • •

Sad, Sad Story

"U.P.—Ban on pleasure driving ends race tracks for duration. . . ."

How we'll miss it.

• • •

Boykoff Tops Beating City College

St. John's took City College the other night as we predicted, but much more decisively than anyone had expected, and the difference in the margin of victory was big Harry Boykoff the six-foot nine-inch center of the Brooklyn Redmen. . . .

• • •

Boykoff dropped in 19 points and with an ease that must have ripped the hearts right out of the plugging Beavers. . . . This guy is one of the very few big men we have ever seen who is fast and not clumsy. . . . He moves around with comparative ease and his play under the basket is nothing short of sensational. . . . With Hy Gotkin and Fuzzy Levane feeding him passes from in close, Harry merely had to pivot, raise his enormous arms and plunk the ball in. . . . Which is what he did time and again.

• • •

Nat Holman, relaxing after the game, said of Boykoff—"He's the best—there's no way to play him—he's too good, too big and too fast. . . ."

• • •

St. John's, with Boykoff and Levane, Gotkin, Golub and Baxter—has the best team in the city. Perhaps, NYU, which took the first game of the double bill easily from Penn State's completely inept zone defense team, on a good night can give the Redmen battle. But we doubt that. St. John's has just a wee bit too much for the Violets.

• • •

Thrill of the New Year

The magnificant, pulse stirring news from New Guinea which tells of Bob Thompson leading an attack which destroyed four Japanese pill boxes. . . .

Bob, a veteran of the Spanish war against fascism, is one of the leading Young Communists in the country—a fearless, devoted anti-fascist youth, who although only 27 years of age, has already gone through two wars against the gangster forces of Hitler and Hirohito. . . .

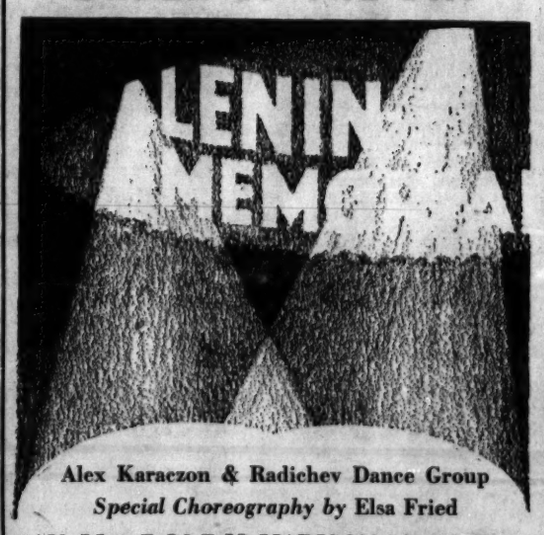
The YCL and the whole country can be proud of stalwart Bob—a people's hero in a people's war.

AWVS Members Get Dim-Out Bands

Members of the American Women's Voluntary Services in Greater New York are adopting special white "Life Preserver Dimout" arm bands in response to Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine's recent urgent appeal to pedestrians to wear or carry something white during dimout hours.

More than 200 of these arm bands, which were donated to the AWVS by the American Safety Appliance Company of Brooklyn, were distributed yesterday to members of the AWVS at that organization's War Shop, located at 14 E. 52nd St.

"ORDER OF THE DAY"



Alex Karaczon & Radichev Dance Group
Special Choreography by Elsa Fried
JAN. 11—7:30 P.M. MADISON SQ. GARDEN

FOR EVERY AMERICAN

LIVE WITH THE SYMBOL OF LIBERTY. Show your pride in America by draping "Old Glory" in a corner of your home or office!

A Flag Set for every reader!

Just bring to the Daily Worker 6 of these coupon ads, numbered consecutively, plus 60c and the set is yours! (Add 10c for postage if mailed.)

DAILY WORKER FLAG SET
Flag 36" x 24" and cast of American Eagle

Coupon No. 27

Harlem Fights Threat To Child Care Centers

By Ann Rivington

The people of Harlem are mobilizing to get war-time child-care for their children.

As the "spot survey of need" undertaken by the Mayor's Committee on Wartime Child-Care got under way in Harlem yesterday, emergency steps were being taken in the community to keep open two nurseries threatened with almost immediate closing.

One of these is the day nursery of the Morningside Community Center, in the Church of the Master, 80 Morningside Ave. The other is Utopia Children's House, 170 West 130th St.

With the threat to these two nurseries in view, the Harlem Branch of the Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime will meet tonight at 8:30 in the Harlem YMCA.

Mrs. Esther Bright, who heads the board of trustees at Utopia House, told the Daily Worker that she has been invited to this meeting, at which action will be taken to keep the house open.

Rev. Robinson stated that a meeting of the executive of the Morningside Center, on Tuesday night, agreed to keep their nursery running at a deficit, while a large committee of community and welfare leaders is organized to take it over and expand it.

Utopia House cares for 70 children; 20 are in the nursery, and more than 50 receive after-school care. It faces immediate closing unless funds and teachers are obtained. WPA teachers working there at present have received notice as of Feb. 1.

The Morningside Center gives care and recreation to nearly 300 children and young people. More

Attention All YCL'ers . . . .
TONITE'S the NITE
BE ON HAND TO ANSWER "YES"
1943 ROLL CALL FOR VICTORY
AT YOUR BRANCH MEETING

HOTEL ALLABEN
THE HOUSE OF WINTER ACTIVITY
501 MONMOUTH AVE. LAKEWOOD N. J.
LAKEWOOD 819 OR 1222
Recorded Music • Ping-Pong • Excellent Food
ICE SKATING ON THE LAKE

CAMP BEACON
RATES:
$25.00 WEEK - $5.00 DAY
FOR WINTER SPORTS:
PING PONG
RECORDINGS
ICE SKATING
TOBOGGANING
SLEIGHING
DANCING
The best in food and fun for all.
TRANSPORTATION: N. Y. Central R.R. to Beacon, N.Y. Taxis meet all trains
Telephone BEACON 731

Rail Accidents Up 45%; Deaths Increase 126%

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UP).—Railroad accidents during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942, increased 45 per cent and the number of persons killed in accidents increased 125 per cent over the previous year, the Interstate Commerce Commission said today in its annual report to Congress.

The report said domestic transportation agencies have met wartime demands, but noted that "war conditions require greatly increased effort and additional facilities to prevent accidents."

Railroads are reporting more than 1,000 train accidents a month, each causing more than $150 damage to railroad property, the ICC said. From January through June, 2,431 persons were killed and 20,913 injured in all classes of train accidents.

In a note of praise for the railroads' handling of war travel, the report said "it was readily apparent that conditions in December, 1941, differed in many material respects from those which led to federal control of the railroads at the end of 1917."

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—5 times minimum).
DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, 4 P.M. Wednesday.

Tonight
Manhattan

FRIDAY NIGHT FROLIC. Waltztime, swingtime, or just plain in the groove. Ping-pong. The friendliest gang in town. Subs. 25c. 8 P.M. Thirteenth Street Playhouse, 52 E. 13th St.

INTERPRETATION OF THE WEEK. Review of the news by Morris U. Schappes. 8:40 P.M. School for Democracy, 13 Astor Place. Admission 35c.

Tomorrow

GOOD NEWS! CONTINUE—China Marches On. Hanging on Union Square, by H. T. Tsiang. 9 P.M. (Sat. and Sun.). Malin Studio, 135 W. 44th St. "More genuine that M. Saroyan."—Mike Gold. (Lasts longer, too.)

Philadelphia, Pa.

LIU LIANG-MO will speak on "China's Struggle and World War II" on Sunday, January 10th, 8:15 P.M. Tom Paine Forum, 810 Locust St.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION

CLASSES BEGIN TONIGHT with Morris U. Schappes, "Science and Society"; Dr. Moses Ratner, "Russian, Beginning and Intermediate"; Minerva Wolfe, "How to Make a Dress." Registration today from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. School for Democracy, 13 Astor Place. GRamercy 7-4098.

Boxing Speed Came In Handy at Tunisia

Mrs. Grace Aaronson of 1938—72nd St., Brooklyn, is glad her boy Leonard took up boxing in Thomas Jefferson High School.

She's glad he was so good that he won all his bouts at Camp Landing in Massachusetts after he entered the army.

She's glad, because the boxing gave him the quickness of hand and eye that won the biggest bout of his life. That was at Long Stop Hill in Tunisia last month when he bayonetted two Nazis in hand-to-hand combat.

"It was like a fencing duel," Leonard wrote home. "If you could dodge and block fast enough and get your blade in first you were the victor."

And that's just what the Thomas Jefferson High boxer did when he clashed with the Nazi patrol and helped hold the Yank's position.

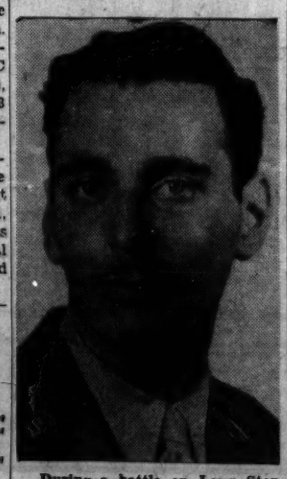
Leonard's speed was his big ring asset. He fought as a welterweight at Camp Landing.

KNOWS THE SCORE

Hatred of fascism was behind the boy's bayonet thrusts, says Mrs. Aaronson.

"Leonard hated the Nazis for their racial and religious persecution," she declared. "His best friend was a Puerto Rican, Jorge Archilla of 501 West 184th St. Jorge was a soldier in Leonard's outfit. He was killed in fighting in North Africa. Leonard was determined to avenge him."

Leonard took a business course at Thomas Jefferson and later worked in a fountain pen factory on Bleecker St. He had been in the army two years.



During a battle on Long Stop Hill, near Medjez-el-Bab, Tunisia, Pvt. Leonard Aaronson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and a number of other U. S. soldiers bayoneted 25 of 60 attacking Nazis. Aaronson got two of them. The Yanks held fire because they feared they might hit their own men, but they went into the battle with bayonets flashing.

SWAG IS Coming Back!

WANT-ADS

Rates per word
(Minimum 10 words)

	Daily	Sunday
1 time	.07	.08
3 times	.05	.06
7 times	.03	.03

Phone ALgonquin 4-7954 for the nearest station where to place your Want-Ad.
DEADLINE: 4 P.M. Daily; For Sunday, Wednesday 4 P.M.; For Monday, Saturday 12 Noon.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR RENT (Manhattan)

17TH, 423 E. 1½, kitchenette, dinette, frigidaire, incinerator, telephone, convenient, MODERATE RENTALS.

APARTMENT TO SHARE (Manhattan)

19TH, E. Girl share completely furnished 2½ room apartment. Reasonable. GR. 5-7806.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT (Brooklyn)

ST. MARKS AVE., 45 (near 6th Ave.) (Bergen St., IRT Station.) Several pleasant rooms available.

FUR COAT SALE

CARACUL COATS $42.50. Persian Coats $63.00. Charles Zucker, 248 W. 30th St., LO. 5-3798.

CHANGE THE WORLD

Totalitarianism—Dream of The Nazis—Has Ruled Many Generations of Japanese

By MIKE GOLD

The Japanese rather plume themselves that their totalitarianism pre-dates that of Italy and Germany.

Listen to Mr. Toshio Shiratori, formerly Japanese Ambassador to Rome, in a magazine article published a few years ago.

"It makes our heart warm," he wrote, "to see ideas that have influenced our race for centuries embodied now in the systems of these modern states of Europe."

Successive generations of Japanese have been brought up to believe that to live—and, still better, to die—for the Mikado is the very essence and end of life. Substitute "state" for "emperor," and Yamato Damashii, or the "Spirit of Japan" becomes almost undistinguishable from the Nazi creed.

Mr. Shunji Toyama, formerly a government official in Japan, but now a resident here, tells us how the life of a Japanese was minutely defined and regulated from birth to death.

"There were laws governing the number and kinds of presents that could be given at childbirth, the toys that could be given to a child, the material and color of clothing to be worn, the type and quantity of food consumed, the appearance and style of dwellings, the articles of furniture to be used, the cost of weddings and funerals, the quality of ornaments worn and the very manner of burial."

This is totalitarianism—the dream of the Nazi. It sounds also like the dream of our corporation heads and their company-ruled and regulated towns. When examined, the Master Race is seen to be nothing but a gang of stupid slaves working and murdering submissively for the benefit of an oligarchy of hogs.

• • •

In the national crisis that has deepened every year since 1930, the Japanese people are forbidden to complain. Even their religion, Shintoism, and their national creed, Bushido, are specific on this point. Submission to authority is all the religion, ethics and patriotism that a Japanese subject is permitted.

The Emperor is considered as a direct descendant of the gods. He is worshipped like a god, or as Hitler would like to be worshipped. The Imperial Prescript is held in such sanctity that one class of schoolboys once assaulted an American teacher who innocently read these commandments without mounting to the top step of the schoolroom platform.

• • •

"Even the spectators at sports," wrote Miss Leane Zugsmith of her visit to Japan, "even they are as docile as birds. We watched them at a baseball game one Sunday afternoon in Tokyo. We watched the teams start out with formal bows in the direction of the Emperor's palace, and then to each other. At the end of the game, they again formed two lines and bowed to each other.

"The batboy always tipped his cap when he recovered a ball. The audience never grumbled over the umpire's decisions."

• • •

Miss Zugsmith concludes that "until the Japanese people are mad enough and roused enough to 'Kill the Ump' they are not likely to defy their government."

And yet there remains the fact that the centuries of mystic totalitarianism and training in national slavery, have never completely enslaved the minds of the Japanese.

A long series of people's revolts and cultural upheavals marks the history of Japan.

Socialism, Communism and trade unionism, swept the country with an enthusiasm that reminded one of Russia in 1905. Before the Manchurian war, Japanese proletarian literature was second only to that of the Soviet Union in volume, popularity and intensity of feeling and perception.

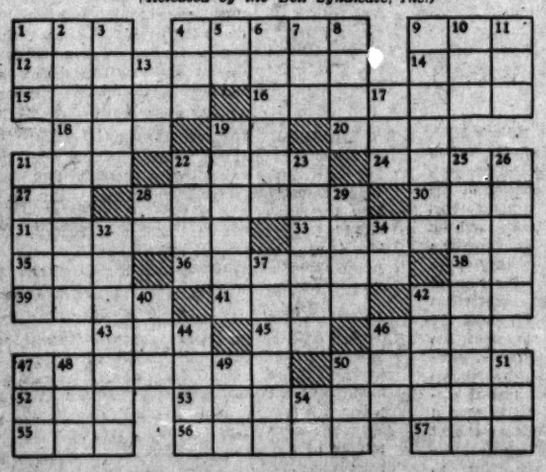
There was a period when the government printed figures on arrests for "Dangerous Thought Offenses," and acknowledged 60,000 such arrests between the years of 1928 to 1937.

Since the China War, the government has been mute on the extent of this people's opposition. "But we were told that the arrests had sharply mounted," Miss Zugsmith reported.

Never let us forget, therefore, that Japan, too, is a land where democracy has millions of friends and stand ready to aid them in their revolution against the ancient totalitarinism.

Daily Crossword Puzzle

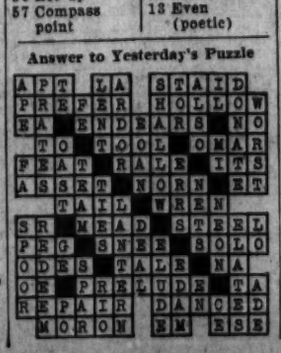
(Released by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)



HORIZONTAL
1 By way of
4 A dye for making red ink
9 A watering place
12 Fatuous
14 One of a Siouan tribe in Oklahoma
15 Manufactures
16 A network woodwork
18 Girl's nickname
19 Street (abbr.)
20 Salt; used in chemistry
21 Title of respect
22 Sumx: denoting office (pl.)
24 A twill-woven silk fabric
27 Part of "to be"
28 Rubbed out
30 Ever (poetic)
31 Central Asian wild horse
33 Compositions for two (Italian)
35 Greek letter
36 To issue forth
38 While
39 Dexterous
41 Dispatched
42 To unclose (poetic)
43 To suit
45 Foot (abbr.)
46 Angel over the moon in Persian myth.
47 To compare critically
50 A buffalo
52 A unit of measure
53 To continue striving
55 To spread for drying
56 Let up
57 Compass point

VERTICAL
1 Vigor
2 Not endowed with life
3 Native infantry soldier of Morocco
4 Printer's measure (pl.)
5 Bone
6 Seasoned
7 Group of Greenland Eskimos
8 Seines
9 A frying pan
10 An Indian moccasin
11 Amazement
13 Even (poetic)
17 A Chinese pagoda
19 Spurs
21 Satisfied
22 A wing (pl.)
23 Sitting; especially of statues
25 Figure of speech (pl.)
26 To get up
28 Prefix: meaning upon
29 A cloud of pulverized earth
32 Engaged in a lottery
34 Plural ending
37 Alludes
40 The sesame
42 Desert watering place (pl.)
44 Adhesive band
46 1,004 (Roman numerals)
47 Feline
48 Native metallic compound
49 A beverage
50 Place for sleeping
51 Signifying maiden name
54 Compass point

Answer to Yesterday's Puzzle



Soviets Eagerly Study Yankee Books, Movies

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

By Janet Weaver

MOSCOW, Jan. 7.—A recent issue of Pravda carried a review of Upton Sinclair's "Dragon's Teeth" (which precedes his just-published "Wide Is the Gate"), excerpts from which are to be published in the next issue of the Russian edition of International Literature. Although Sinclair is among the more popular American authors in the Soviet Union, his "End of the World" and "Between Two Worlds," the two earlier books in this chronicle, have not been published in Russian.

The Pravda reviewer is enthusiastic about "Dragon's Teeth" and hails it as an important contribution to world literature, of great interest to the Soviet people.

"Its rich coloring, the significance of the described events, and the vividly expressed anti-Hitler sentiments will undoubtedly be appreciated by Soviet readers," she declared.

She also quoted a letter to International Literature in which Sinclair wrote that he would continue his chronicle and that he hoped to describe the inglorious end of Hitler and Muzsolini.

Study Work of Our Film Pioneers

It has also been announced that the work of D. W. Griffith, Charlie Chaplin and Walt Disney will be described for the Soviet reader in several collections of articles on the history of motion pictures that are being prepared for the press by the State Cinema Publishers. These volumes, edited by Sergei Eisenstein, Alexei Kapler and Sergei Yutkevich, are part of the film dramaturgists library series.

The collection on Griffith will contain an article by Yutkevich about the actors cast in the American producers' films.

An article by Bleiman analyzes Griffith's motion pictures from the viewpoint of the dramatist and Eisenstein discusses the ideas in his production. The volume is supplemented by statements made by Griffith and other American producers and actors.

Included in the volume on Chaplin are the "Popular Art of Chaplin" by G. Kozintsev and "Chaplin, the Actor" by Sergei Yutkevich and "Our Chaplin" by L. Trauberg. The book about Walt Disney will have a general article about his work by M. Tsekhanowsky, a Soviet producer of animated cartoons; a contribution by Professor Igor Beiz on the music in his films; articles by Disney himself and reviews and criticisms of his work.

A number of American and British screen plays, each in a separate pocket edition, will be published

A Story for Odets

A seaman who had been in India came in yesterday and told us a story he heard from a member of the Indian Communist Party.

Before the Indian Communists in jail were released last summer (they had been held as political prisoners) they put on a performance of Clifford Odets' "Till the Day I Die," one of his first and most stirring plays.

They improvised a stage by placing planks at an angle over water troughs and played before an audience made up of other prisoners, most of them political. Joshi played the main role and also directed the play. "Even the Socialists liked it," the seaman's informant said.

Maxwell Anderson, whose play "The Eve of St. Mark" has been chosen to give a "command performance" in Washington for the President's birthday.

President Asks for 'Eve Of St. Mark'

The Committee for the Celebration of the President's Birthday announced that "The Eve of St. Mark" has been chosen for the sixth "command performance" in Washington on Sunday evening, Jan. 24.

The cast will make the trip to the National Theatre in Washington, with all expenses paid by the committee. President and Mrs. Roosevelt will attend the performance. Among the guests will be Maxwell Anderson, author of "The Eve of St. Mark."

Last year's "comand performance" was the anti-fascist play, "Watch on the Rhine," by Lillian Hellman.

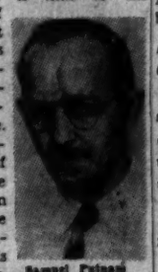
Good Neighbor:

Shall Schools Go On Teaching 'Castilian'?

By Samuel Putnam

In his last preceding column, it may be remembered, this writer had something to say about Latin American Spanish as distinguished from the language of Spain, and he ended with the observation that this question has a cultural-political significance. It is not a purely theoretical question, but a practical one as well. Let us see just what its implications are.

As is well known, the classic Spanish tongue is that of the province of Castile; so that "Castilian" has become a synonym for Spanish in a linguistic sense. This is the official language of the country, the one taught in the schools, the literary language; and it is the one, also, that is taught in our schools here in the United States.



Samuel Putnam

It is to be noted, however, that Castilian is not by any means the language of all Spain; aside from popular errors and prevalent colloquialisms, the natives of the province of Andalusia in southern Spain, for example, speak a dialect that is quite distinct in pronunciation and in other ways.

Another Language

When we come to the Spanish-speaking countries of Latin America, what we find is not so much another dialect, or rather a number of them, as another language in many respects. True enough, it is still basically Spanish, yet as different from Castilian as our own "American" is from Oxford English. Not only is there a vastly enriched vocabulary, with Indian, African-Negro, and other terms; there are also wide variations in grammar, syntax, and pronunciation. In Argentina, for instance, the classic Spanish syntax has been practically thrown overboard, and what appears to be almost a new idiom results.

In only two of the nineteen Spanish-speaking countries of Latin America (I include Puerto Rico) is Castilian commonly spoken in its original purity, except by a cultured few. Those countries are Colombia and the Dominican Republic. (That, incidentally, was why Walt Disney chose to locate his Latin American studio in Bogota, Colombia, where, it is said, the purest Castilian in the Western Hemisphere is to be heard.)

An Important Question

The fact of the matter is, the Latin American peoples, the Latin American masses, have forged a vigorous new language of their own, and this is a fact which we may as well recognize. After all, why should Spain with its 22,000,000 inhabitants set the norm for the 53,000,000 Spanish-speaking Americans? (The Brazilians feel the same way about Portuguese; they have threshed the question out in parliamentary halls and now are to be heard speaking of "the Brazilian language.")

For us North Americans, intent upon becoming acquainted with our southern neighbors, it is the question of pronunciation that is of chief practical concern. Shall our schools go on teaching us to pronounce the Spanish (c) like a (th) before an (e) or an (i), when all over Latin America, with the two exceptions noted and in a good part of Spain, a (c) is pronounced like an (s)? This may seem a trifling question, but it may become an important one.

Suppose that you were going to Latin America, and you wanted to get close to the workers, the masses—suppose you were to address a workers' meeting—which pronunciation, the Castilian or the Latin American, do you think would be more effective? Speaking pure Castilian, pronunciation and all, would you not sound rather like some one with an Oxford accent addressing, say, a CIO convention? And might not that have its drawbacks?

Divided Opinions

My Latin American friends themselves are somewhat divided on the question. The majority tell me: use the Latin American pronunciation by all means; forget the Castilian. A few are for preserving the latter. Some say, it doesn't matter much.

Meanwhile, our schools, school teachers, and school textbooks continue to warn us against falling into the "errors" of Latin American speech, those "errors" which some 50,000,000 people have deliberately adopted as their preferred mode of speaking. Is the Spanish we are learning nowadays primarily for use in Spain or in Latin America? And are we to follow the dictates of the few or of the great masses of the people, including most of the writers and other intellectuals?

This is a question on which I should like to hear, not only from Latin Americans in this country, but from those below the Rio Grande as well. It is a question on which we need political guidance. In the Tom Paine School of Philadelphia, we are offering next term a course in Spanish. Our students will be workers and others interested in the inter-continental labor movement. What kind of Spanish do you think we ought to give them? Let me hear from you.

Children Enter 'Doodle Dandy' Poetry Contest

Children at the New York City public schools, where "Doodle Dandy of the U.S.A." is being presented during the next two weeks, will have the chance to write additional verses for the Saul Lancourt-Elie Siegmeister theme song of the democratic hero, Doodle Dandy and win a prize.

One or more verses may be submitted by the students to Junior Programs, producers of the play, at 45 W. 57th St. The contest closes on Jan. 31.

The first verse of the theme song which the kids will try their hand at, is:

"Doodle Dandy's back in town
He's a fighting man who won't go down
Nobody kicks our freedoms 'round
While Doodle Dandy's handy
Nobody kicks our freedoms 'round
While Doodle Dandy's handy."

Prizes in the poetry contest will be a $25 War Bond, first prize; $10 and $5 in War Stamps, second and third prizes.

World Battle-Fronts

Pictures from the battle fronts around the world headline the new programs of news events now showing at all Embassy Newsreel Theaters. Poland, the Solomons and South Pacific, Russia and North Africa are some of the scenes pictured, along with news of our own nation at home.

The 'Almanacs' Part, But Keep on Singing

What's become of the Almanac Singers, the kids with the Yankee twang who brought folk-singing back out of the past and turned it into a weapon to fight Fascism? People wonder and ask, and when you tell them, "Well, the old Almanac Singers don't exist any more," they think that's pretty sad—and it would be if it were literally true.

But it's not true that the Almanacs don't exist. The original group that started with Pete Bowers, Lee Hays and Millard Lampell has broken up, but everybody who ever was an Almanac is still going strong, each in his own way, keeping the tradition of folk-singing in America alive.

Pete Bowers, the long, skinny tenor with the turned-up nose and the freckles, went into the Army with his guitar, and first crack out of the box he won a contest there, singing "Round and Round Hitler's Grave."

Millard Lampell, the dark one with the energetic shoulders, who wrote the song, is now up to his ears in radio, screen and theatre work, but he wrote the words of Earl Robinson's cantata, "Abe Lincoln Comes Home," and more recently the lyric for another Robinson composition, "The Song of the Free Men," from a government film, "The People Sing":

We march in the ranks behind our tanks,
And in the guerrilla band;
Freedom is our language,
And the world is our native land!

And every woman and every man,
Who will not be a slave;
Is building a tomb for a fascist,
And digging a fascist grave.

When the last enemy plane is shot from the sky,
When the last gun rings from the hills;
There will be land for free men to plow,
There will be factories for free men to run,
And we'll live free 'neath a friendly sun,
In the homes that free men build.

Close ranks and forward march!
You armies of free men!
We will free the lands from dead men's hands,
And give them to living men!

Lampell is author of the radio show "Green Valley, U. S. A.," and on one of the programs he had Lynn Overman, playing a Veteran of the Spanish Republican Army, sing "Cheese," a song of the Connolly Brigade.

Lee Hays is accepting singing engagements on his own (he's at 27 Jane St.) and the Detroit Almanacs, Sis Cunningham, who wrote "Belt-Line Girl," Arthur Stern and Polachek are still singing out there for trade unions and win-the-war rallies. (The Daily Worker ran an article about them on Nov. 10.)

Woody Guthrie, perhaps the most talented of all the Almanacs, certainly the most prolific and the most popular, has started his own group, called the Headline Singers (74 Charles St.)—himself; Leadbelly, great Negro blues singer and master of the twelve-stringed guitar; Sonny Terry, a blind Negro harmonica player who has made records for the Library of Congress, and Brownie McGhee who's "always telling new jokes and stories," Woody says, "making up poems on the spot and always walking in with a couple or three new songs he's figured out overnight."

Millard (Hands-in-Pockets) Lampell in his characteristic Almanac Singing pose. He's still writing songs, for radio and screen. Pete Bowers, with guitar, is in the Army now.

Woody Sings For OWI

Woody himself has made several records recently for the Office of War Information which are being short-waved to Europe.

These include "Reckless Talk," "The Yanks Go Marching In," "Three Hundred Nazis Have Fell By Your Gun," "War Bond Gal," "Bloody Fight"—picked by the Writers' War Board as the war song of the month—and "You Fascists Bound to Lose":

I'm gonna tell you Fascists you may be surprised
The free people in this world are getting organized
You're bound to lose, you Fascists bound to lose.

Along that Russian border I hear the people say
We killed ten thousand Fascists in just a single day
You're bound to lose, you Fascists bound to lose.

E. A.

'Ten Days' Held Over At Irving Place

The Irving Place Theatre is holding over Eisenstein's "Ten Days That Shook the World" and "Janosik" for another week. A special added attraction is the two-reel short "Our Russian Ally," a Canadian film of the war on the Eastern Front.

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

Reading of "The Murder of Lidice," Edna St. Vincent Millay, WEAF, 1:30 P.M. . . . Philadelphia Orchestra, WOR, 3:30 P.M. . . . Anniversary of Answering You, from London, WNYC, 6:15 P.M. . . . Meet Your Navy, WJZ, 10 P.M. . . .

News
A.M.
8:00—WEAF, WOR, WJZ, WABC
11:00—WOR
P.M.
12:00—WEAF
3:45—WNYC
6:30—WOR
7:15—WEAF
9:00—WQXR
11:00—WEAF, WOR, WABC, WHN

Special
P.M.
1:30—WEAF—"The Murder of Lidice"
6:15—WNYC—Anniversary of "Answering You" Program

Name Programs
P.M.
7:30—WEAF—Tommy Riggs, Betty Lou
8:00—WABC—Kate Smith Hour

Serious Music
A.M.
9:00—WNYC—Masterwork Hour
11:00—WLIB—Great Classics
P.M.
2:30—WOR—Philadelphia Orchestra
3:30—WABC—Eastman School Concert
5:00—WNYC—Sonata Recital
8:00—WEAF—Lucille Manners
WQXR—Symphony Hall
10:00—WQXR—Record Albums
10:30—WEAF—NBC Concert Orchestra
11:00—WQXR—Jusi Music

Sweet and Hot
P.M.
12:00—WNYC—Music at Work
2:45—WNYC—Metropolitan Review, Modes
5:45—WABC—Ben Bernie Band
7:00—WEAF—Fred Waring's Victory Tune Time
8:30—WMCA—Jumping Jive, Cooper
WJZ—Victory Parade of Bands
9:00—WEAF—Waltz Time, Abe Lyman
11:30—WBNX—Jazz University, Berton

Drama, Serials
A.M.
11:15—WEAF—Vic and Sade
11:30—WEAF—Against the Storm
P.M.
2:30—WNYC—Charter of Freedom
3:45—WJZ—Secret City
7:15—WMCA—Five-Star Final
8:30—WOR—The Cisko Kid
WABC—Thin Man Mysteries
9:00—WABC—Fifth Avenue Girl, Virginia Bruce
WJZ—Gangbusters
9:30—WABC—That Brewster Boy

Variety
A.M.
9:30—WJZ—Breakfast Club
P.M.
3:00—WJZ—The Three R's
4:15—WJZ—Club Matinee
8:30—WEAF—Information Please
WJZ—Those Good Old Days
9:30—WEAF—Plantation Party
WOR—Double or Nothing, Quiz
10:00—WEAF—People Are Funny
WABC—Caravan

Sports
P.M.
6:05—WJZ—Joe Nasel
6:30—WEAF—Bill Stern
7:00—WOR—Stan Lomax
7:15—WHN—Bert Lee
10:00—WOR—Fifteen Round Bout, Bob Montgomery vs. Chester Rico
11:00—WNEW—Jack Stevens

Commentators
A.M.
10:00—WQXR—Lisa Sergio
P.M.
5:15—WQXR—Estelle Sternberger
6:45—WJZ—Lowell Thomas
7:15—WOR—Confidentially Yours
7:30—WMCA—Johannes Steel

War Programs
A.M.
10:30—WMCA—Nutrition Program
10:45—WNYC—Neighborhood Calling
11:15—WQXR—U. S. Marine Program
P.M.
1:05—WNYC—Wake Up, New York
3:30—WNYC—Civilian Defense News
4:30—WMCA—Treasury Star Parade
6:00—WLIB—News from the Army Camps
7:05—WJZ—Aviation Program, Scramble
10:00—WJZ—Meet Your Navy
10:45—WMCA—Salute to the Marines

Women's Programs
A.M.
8:45—WABC—Adelaide Hawley
9:00—WJZ—Women of Tomorrow
11:15—WOR—Bessie Beattie
P.M.
12:45—WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
3:00—WOR—Martha Dean

Talks and Forums
A.M.
10:00—WNYC—Let the Buyer Beware
11:45—WNYC—You and Your Health
P.M.
1:30—WNYC—United Parent Teachers Association
3:00—WNYC—Intercollegiate Debate
4:30—WOR—Food Forum
WNYC—Voice of Young Democracy

THE STAGE

Edwin A. Relkin presents "THE IDOL OF THE YIDDISH-AMERICAN STAGE" MOLLY PICON in JACOB KALICH'S Musical Comedy "OY, IS DUS A LEBEN!"
Music by Joseph Rumshinsky
MOLLY PICON Thea. 7th AVENUE at 50th STREET CO. 5-9177 and CO. 5-9024
TONIGHT, TOMORROW MAT. and EVE. and MONDAY EVE.

MOTION PICTURES

2nd VICTORY WEEK!

STALINGRAD... The Invincible City (TSARITSIN)
FORTRESS ON THE VOLGA
EXCLUSIVE
SHOSTAKOVICH'S 7th SYMPHONY Conducted by STOKOWSKI
STANLEY 7th AVE. bet. 42 & 41 ST. 25¢ Thru 1 P.M. Sat. Sun. Hols.

HELD OVER 2nd BIG WEEK
EISENSTEIN'S HEROIC MASTERPIECE
10 DAYS that SHOOK the WORLD
IRVING Place NEAR 14TH ST. & UNION SQ. GRAMERCY 5-9879
and
The Chapayev of Slovakia
"JANOSIK"
Plus: CHAPLIN COMEDY
Also . . . "A NATION DANCES"
20¢ TILL 2 P.M. Weekdays

THE STAGE

"A Perfect Comedy."—Atkinson, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
269 SEATS at $1.10
EMPIRE THEATER, Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:40
"A vital courageous play."—Richard Lockridge, Sun
THE THEATRE GUILD presents KONSTANTIN SIMONOV'S
THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE
American version by CLIFFORD ODETS
GUILD THEA., 52nd St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:40
First Good War Play—Daily Worker
"The foremost play of the season."—ATKINSON, Times
The Playwrights' Company presents
THE EVE OF ST. MARK
A New Play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
Cast of 33 including ALINE MacMAHON
Directed by Lem Ward - Settings by H. Bay
CORT, 48 St. E. of B'y. Evs. 8:40. $1.10-$3.30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. $1.10-$2.75

MOTION PICTURES

N.Y. FILM CRITICS Award Prize
MOSCOW STRIKES BACK
for Best War-Fact Film of the Year
EXCLUSIVE SHOWING
55 ST. PLAYHOUSE 20¢
The Sex-Mad Monk of Czarist Russia
RASPUTIN
NO WOMAN COULD RESIST HIM and "ESPAGNOL FIESTA"
A Ballet in Technicolor
Also . . . LATEST WAR NEWS . . .
RADIO THEA., 8th Blvd. & Jennings Street
Allerton Allerton & White Pl. Ave. SAT. EVENING, JAN. 9
3 FEATURES FOR 1 ADMISSION
Soviet Film "PETER the FIRST"
Plus ANNA LEE "Flying Tigers" & John Wayne in
ALSO . . . "Street of Chance"

Sender Garlin Exposes Reader's Digest in New Pamphlet, Out Today

"The Truth About Reader's Digest," a new pamphlet by Sender Garlin, Daily Worker columnist and political writer, comes off the press today. It is illustrated by William Gropper, noted American artist.

Garlin's pamphlet, issued by Forum Publishers, consists of 32 pages and sells for ten cents. It will be on sale at all progressive bookshops throughout the U. S.

Editors Discuss the Negro and the War

The editors of the Survey Graphic, New Masses and the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science will discuss the "Color Question and the War" on Friday, Jan. 8 at 8:30 P.M. at the New York Public Library at 104 W. 136th St., under the sponsorship of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature.

The Objective

No Pleasure Driving

THE prohibition of pleasure driving in the eastern states is a necessary step in the face of the fuel oil and gasoline shortage.

The shortage arises from the requirements of the armed forces and from the need to use our transportation facilities for war purposes. Moreover, no one can justify the sacrifice of lives of seamen through submarine sinkings in order to provide gasoline for pleasure driving.

Since this shortage is brought on by war needs, there can be no question that whatever oil supplies can be brought to the east must be used for the most essential purposes. Certainly, heating of private homes that cannot be converted is infinitely more important than pleasure driving.

Our nation has not yet felt the full impact of the war, and our sacrifices have, as yet, been exceedingly slight. We all recognize, however, the necessity for greater sacrifices and hardship if we are to wage total war. We know that the price of defeat, or even of a war prolonged because we gave "too little and too late," would be infinitely greater than anything we'll have to pay for all-out warfare now.

There are those who try, from defeatist and anti-Roosevelt politics-as-usual motives, to create dissatisfaction and discontent among the people which they hope to turn into obstructionist channels. These elements even contribute a great deal to the hardship by hampering and trying to block the administration program for equalizing and easing sacrifices.

The people, however, reject these enemies of our nation, and cheerfully accept those sacrifices which are necessary to our struggle for victory over the Axis.

Miami Could Take Real Step

THE Anglo-American Trade Union Committee will, at last, hold its first meeting at Miami on Jan. 18, when Sir Walter Citrine, secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, and a delegation, arrive.

The committee, it will be recalled, was an outgrowth of months of effort to bring about Anglo-American-Soviet trade union unity. This "substitute" was produced, instead, with the British to serve as a "liaison" between the AFL and Soviet trade unions.

Developments have shown that this is not a substitute at all. Only valuable time was lost. Soviet labor, naturally, rejected the idea. British labor decided to continue efforts to bring about all-inclusive unity. Criticism against the proposal from AFL ranks was very widespread.

In the meantime, the CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods have expressed a desire for full international labor unity. Obviously, the basic question before the Miami meeting is to consider steps for real international labor unity. In this connection it is important to remember that the Toronto convention of the AFL still left a door open on the question. A resolution favoring a conference of unions of all allied countries, was referred to the Anglo-American Committee.

It is about time that the AFL leaders who will assemble at Miami got down to realities. Their policy of delay and kicking around of the issue, has already had plenty of unwholesome effects, and made the AFL ridiculous in the eyes of United Nations workers.

Who in the AFL, or any free union, would not be proud to sit down with representatives of the workers who are giving such account of themselves on the Eastern Front?

Not phony substitutes, but some real steps towards Allied labor unity are needed. In this connection, a speedy realization of the CIO's resolution for immediate exchange of delegations with the unions of the Soviet Union and other countries, would spur the movement considerably. In the meantime, the many AFL unions that have spoken out on the issue before and others who support the formation of an Anglo-Soviet-American Trade Union Committee ought to let the Miami meeting know of their feelings and also by writing to President Green immediately.

The 'Times' and Our Allies

YESTERDAY'S editorial in the **Times** on coalition warfare is a welcome departure from its previous editorials. That newspaper notes with praise the "inexhaustible and unbeatable" Red Army and the "amazing" capacities revealed by the Soviet Union in the present offensives. It finds that "the vital question is not whether Russia needed a second front or not" and that "the success of the struggle in which we are all engaged demands as many assaults on Hitler's positions as can possibly be launched."

This paper now recognizes that this is not an Anglo-American nor is it a Russian war. It is a war waged by a great coalition for the purpose of "defeating a conspiracy for world domination."

It is the same fight everywhere in which all nations have a common stake, says the **Times**.

In that spirit we will not stop to argue over whether the Eastern Front made possible the rapid success of the first phase of the North African offensive or whether the latter made possible the Soviet offensive. That is not the decisive question, although it can be settled easily by counting divisions. The point is that the Red Army has so seriously weakened Hitler that our country together with Britain now have the golden opportunity to open a second front anywhere from Norway to Italy.

We consider it important that the **Times** should make a turn in the right direction, away from the recently expressed position that we can now afford to fight Hitler at leisure. We hope that the **Times** will prove more consistent in the future than it has been in the past, for a more consistent advocacy of a United Nations policy on the part of so important a newspaper will contribute towards national unity and winning the war.

And, lest we forget, we recommend that the **Times** begin practicing consistency at home by eliminating the many anti-Soviet prejudices that somehow manage to get expressed not only in the editorial but in many other departments of that newspaper.

The POLITICAL SCENE

The 'Exhaustion' Theory

By Milton Howard

IN THE Wall Street Journal, a writer remarks this week that the world has been watching the new, powerful counter-drives of the Soviet Union with "incredulous" feelings. From Mr. Felix Morley, the intimate friend of Herbert Hoover and Munichman par excellence, the phrase has a pathetic, defeated ring.

If the truth were told, Mr. Morley of the Wall Street Journal (he is a Laval admirer) did not expect it. It was he who authored the comfortable speculation some time ago that whatever Britain or America might do in the way of refraining from any direct military clash with Nazi Germany, Russia and Germany were "natural enemies" whose mutual collision would proceed in such a way that they would, as it were, "bleed each other white."

We may be sure that Mr. Morley was not speaking merely his own mind, but that he was voicing the private calculations of a definite, appeaser group. We are sure that our readers have seen this theory of the "mutual weakening" of Germany and the Soviet Union, with the other powers coming in at the end, nice and fresh from their long rest.

There are two things fatally wrong with this reckoning upon whose alleged cunning some of the so-called reactionary "realists" pride themselves:

First, the Soviet Union, contrary to their expectations, is not exhausting itself in defense of its independence, but si getting stronger in the very process of its bitter and difficult struggle.

Second, to delay military action against Nazi Germany on the theory that we can step in later at our leisure (as the **New York Times** expressed it but a few days ago) means in cold, military terms that we are deliberately giving our mortal Nazi enemy the opportunity to husband his resources and striking power, and we are permitting Hitler a certain amount of manoeuverability, **while no guarantee whatever that this untouched striking power and manoeuverability will not be used in surprise assaults upon us.**

The theory of the "exhaustion" of the Soviet Union is based on a palpable delusion, and constitutes a perilous gamble with the safety of the United States.

Any political or military calculations which rest on the "exhaustion" theory will end in coolly and painful disillusionment for those who cling so blindly and fanatically to it in the face of the most obvious realities.

It is not difficult to trace the besmirched ancestry of this stupid, appeaser-minded speculation. We remember it as the theory that flowered into the Munich Pact which also was based on the Lindbergh judgment that "Russia was too weak to stand up against the Nazis."

• • •

EVERY American who desires that this country shall not fall victim to Axis conquest must base his views on certain axioms, every one of which has been completely confirmed by history.

Among these is the realization that the Soviet Union was right in its fight for collective security, that it was right when it told the world quite plainly that it was able to smash any and all invaders and that its plea for collective security was based on a common danger from Nazi Germany and not solely on its own danger. On every single point of its policy, it presented a plan that would increase the safety of all nations, and not of itself alone, against the Axis.

And in all cases, its position was based on its **strength**, and not on its alleged and non-existent weakness.

But some people cannot reconcile themselves to the plain facts. In the **New York Times** this week, William Henry Chamberlain returns to his professional efforts to weaken America's military and political ties with its Soviet ally. Mr. Chamberlain publicly regretted that the Munich plan to incite Hitler against the Soviet Union did not succeed. He is a worshipper at the shrine of the "exhaustion" dogma and, like the devout soul that he is, nothing that happens in the vulgar world of history is going to persuade him that his fetish rests on an obsession.

Mr. Chamberlain discovers this week that the Munich pact was "justified" by the considerations of "caution," and he repeats once again, with the persistence of mania or in the interest of professional profit, that Hitler's eyes "were always directed toward the East rather than toward the West . . ."

The poor thing is ready to forgive the enslavement of France, the bombing of Britain, and the savage Nazi warfare against our ships if only he can sell us, all over again, the made-in-Berlin viewpoint that Nazi Germany does not menace the United States, and that therefore, there is no need to destroy Nazi Germany's military power, completely. He insinuates that with the "complete defeat of Germany and Japan Russia is destined to become the strongest land power in Europe and Asia" and since he constantly ascribes to the Soviet Union sinister plans for "spreading Communism" (also strictly from the Goering propaganda factory), what conclusion remains other than that the United States might consider a negotiated peace before Hitler is crushed completely?

This Soviet-baiter can't make up his mind whether he was right when he preached that the Soviet Union was "too weak" or when he preaches that it will tower "menacingly" over Europe and Asia. He is consistent only in his hatred of our ally for the merciless valor with which it is driving Hitler to his doom.

Let us beware of the little helpers of Hitler in our midst who blinded America so long with the theories of Nazi invincibility and Soviet weakness. Let us be equally wary of their latest trick—the "exhaustion"-of-the-Soviet-Union hope and "victory-at-our-leisure" folly.

The influence of these theorizings will only cost us needless agonies and sacrifices as they delay our clear policy for the speediest victory. That policy is to rejoice in the giant strength of our Soviet ally, to join our own great strength to his and all our other allies for the closing in on Nazi Germany in its lair in Europe.

That is the only truly American, truly national, truly patriotic position to hold.

And it seems to us that the **New York Times'** welcome to Mr. William Henry Chamberlain's nightmarish speculations on "frictions" between the United States and the Soviet Union is a sign that it still needs eliminate from its fight for victory unhealthy nostalgia for the outmoded delusions of the past.

Of these, the most pathetic delusion, and the one most harmful to the national interest, is that the Soviet Union will be weak after the war.

The 19th Anniversary of Lenin's Death

Lenin and the Historical Kinship Of the Russian and American People

By Sam Don

II

(Continued from Yesterday.)

The common traits and the historical course of the American and Russian peoples helped Lenin to evolve his teachings and his revolutionary outlook.

International diplomacy played an important part in the revolutionary war of 1776. We have already had occasion to refer to Lenin's writings on this subject. In two most crucial periods of our history the then Czarist Russian governments supported the American Government. Such was the case in the revolutionary war when France, Holland, Russia and Spain had formed the League of Armed Neutrality to defend freedom of the seas against Great Britain, thus aiding the newly formed American Republic. The support promised by the government circles in Russia to President Lincoln during the Civil War had helped to avert European intervention in favor of the slave holders of the South. Similarly helpful was the visit of the Russian fleet, during the Civil War, to New York and San Francisco. Thomas Jefferson fervently hoped for Russia's victory in its patriotic war of 1812. He also encouraged the very first signs of liberalism in Russia.

It would not be correct, however, to indentify and confuse the official friendship of the Czarist government dictated by the reasons of international diplomacy with the genuine friendship of progressive Russian society for our democratic institutions and the Republic. The Declaration of Independence had a profound effect in stimulating and moulding the progressive revolutionary movement in Russia. Sandburg in his last volume on Lincoln relates an article by the great Russian writer, Tolstoy, who described the deep sorrow which the common people of Russia experienced when they had learned of Lincoln's assassination. The renowned Russian liberal revolutionary writers of the 19th century, Hersen and Chernishevsky, stressed the historical affinities, and common cultural interests between the two great nations, who are also made neighbors by the Pacific Ocean.

What is the most prevalent trait that binds the two nations, which lays the basis for mutual cultural, political relationships and collaboration? It is creativeness, daring, national pride. This common trait springs from the same vitalizing source — revolutionary experiences which gave birth to the two republics, however different the two social economic political systems.

General Franco the other day, in proclaiming his allegiance to barbaric fascism assailed the Great French Bourgeois Revolution of 1789. By the same token he assailed our revolution of 1776 and the Russian October Socialist Revolution of 1917.

Parasitic features of monopoly capitalism in combination with the feudal remnants of the South and its political Bourbonism are a source of appeasement already casting a sinister shadow on the new Congress. It is not an accident that fascist-minded, non-patriotic business circles who are opposed to national unity accept the feudal ideology of the Southern Poll-Tax Senators; they enlist the feudal slave-holding ideologies and ideologists of the South to re-write American history in order to remove from our national patriotic thinking from the arsenal of our weapons against the Axis, the democratic, revolutionary traditions of 1776, of the Civil War. Fascism thrives on feudal ideology and political Bourbonism rests on the Poll Tax system. Hence, the brazen abuse of cultural media and attempts at the re-writing of American history in the terms of "Gone With the Wind" or "Tennessee Johnson." This Hitlerlike fascist ideological challenge must be met with renewed patriotic fervor to recreate American history, its democratic revolutionary traditions, in order to rouse and unite the nation for a smashing victory over the Axis and its American Quislings.

Hitler's "New Order" spells a recession to feudalism. The common trait of the three above-mentioned revolutions is that they routed feudalism and cleared the path for human progress. The spirit of these revolutions is a material force which Hitler's dive bombers cannot crush. It is the spirit which gives unity, courage to the embattled nations of Europe. That is why Hitler chose Franco, and Petain and Laval on previous occasions, to assail the undying spirit, example of the Great French Revolution. And the people honor Lenin today, no matter what their particular political ideology might be, because through his teachings, and as the founder of the Soviet Union, he embodies the great treasure of mankind — the three great revolutions—1776, 1789 and 1917. And the Soviet Union today caries forward the spirit of these great revolutions.

• • •

A main strategy of Hitler's Fifth Column has been to keep the United States and the Soviet Union apart. Therein lies the explanation of the Dies' and appeaser calumnations against the Soviet Union and its great leader, Stalin. The American people, realizing that they have been deceived about their natural ally, are now making a real effort to understand and learn about the Soviet Union. As we greet the strengthening of the American-Soviet-British Alliance, the people must be on the alert against disruptive appeasement activities and political procrastinations as one of the primary means. To defeat the appeasers it is necessary to strengthen the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union in all spheres of political, social and cultural activities.

Browder, in his new book, in the illuminating chapter "The Soviet Union in the United Nations" stresses that closer allied relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union is essential for the growth of the coalition of the United Nations. He declares:

"The two strongest powers in the United Nations are the United States and the Soviet Union. While these two remained at arm's length from one another, the formation of the United Nations remained impossible. But when these two countries at long last established a relationship of co-operation then the formation of the United Nations followed quickly thereafter. It can be said, without exaggeration, that ever closer relations between our nation and the Soviet Union are an unconditional requirement for the United Nations as a world coalition. When these relations are upon a sound footing then all other questions can be solved with a minimum of difficulty."*

*Browder, Victory—and After, pp. 159-60.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

Fraternally Yours... IWO

AT THIS MOMENT there is considerable discussion in the lodges of the International Workers' Order about the threats uttered by reactionary members of the incoming Congress against the social and labor legislation put on the statute books of our country by the New Deal. The members of the Order are alarmed by the bold efforts of the economic royalists to drive war economy into the channels of their policy: "We for ourselves and our profits, and the devil take the hindmost." Instead of subordinating all manifestations of the life of the nation to the needs of victory for the people, these reactionaries try to subordinate them to their needs as profiteers.

The members of the Order see quite well, of course, that the "hindmost" of such a policy would be the people. This policy would sacrifice victory over fascism. It would sacrifice the very living interests of the people.

• • •

LISTENING TO THE OUTBURSTS of these legislators, one would hardly suspect that the American people are at war with fascism. Instead, one is informed that the foremost trouble with our country today is that there are on its statute books protective laws for labor and laws for the social security of the workers. Listening to these Munichites one might become pessimistic as to the immediate future.

Each one of these national legislators is very much concerned with the interests of the very few individuals of his constituents who abhor the "un-American" idea that their net income should be limited to $25,000. Neither of them seems at all concerned with the efforts of the 25,000 of their constituents who must work for their bare living.

• • •

FORTUNATELY THERE IS A CURE for this threatened pessimism. The honorable Congressmen may love best their few constituents with more than $25,000 a year income; but they need most their 25,000 constituents working for a bare living, because each one of them has a vote on Election Day. The combined votes of these masses is the lever which can lift the heavily reactionary intentions of our national legislators off on their hinges. That is why we suggest to our members and lodges that they discuss the problem of threatening reaction from the incoming Congress with a view of meeting and defeating it. No matter how far a Congressman may bend to follow the wishes of his few beloved above $25,000 income constituents, 25,000 threats to deprive him of that many votes will be powerful enough to bend him back.

• • •

THE SHOUTS OF THE REACTIONARIES must not dampen our enthusiasm for the fight for democracy. They should, instead, teach us a little more of how democracy can be made to work. Self-government by the people cannot be exerted merely by voting once in a great while. The people's votes confer the power of government upon those elected. With the election completed, there begins the duty of the people to watch and guide those upon whom they have conferred the power of government.

The Congress just elected needs watching and guiding on the problems of aggressive anti-fascist warfare, on the problems of organizing war economy, on the problems of rationing, on the problems of the poll tax, in general, on all problems of protecting the rights and privileges of the American people.

It is fully within the province of the functioning of a fraternal society to discuss these problems and to organize its members for the effective execution of their democratic rights and duties. This is one of the best means of fighting and defeating fascism, because it increases the strength of the people.

• • •

THE INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' ORDER endorses and urges its members to attend the meeting to be held under the auspices of the Senator Nowak Defense Committee on Sunday, Jan. 10, at 2:30 P. M. at the Polish National Home, 19 St. Mark's Place, New York City.

The purpose of the meeting is to enlist public support for the release of Senator Nowak and revocation of the charges made by Michigan fascists against the Michigan State Senator. He was recently imprisoned following indictment for alleged violation of naturalization statutes and is now out on bail.

• • •

EDUCATION FOR VICTORY is an essential part of our Order's national security and unity program. For this purpose we are issuing two of Vice-President Wallace's epochal speeches in sixteen languages, his May 8 speech on the Century of the Common Man and his Nov. 3 speech on American-Soviet Friendship. The 48-page booklet will include twenty 4-color, silk screen reproductions of original Hugo Gellert drawings illustrating the text.

• • •

A UNIQUE anti-fascist propaganda project developed by our Order, by the way, is our 1943 calendar in which twelve of the Gellert drawings, one for each month, are reproduced on the leaves with an appropriate title for each from the chapter headings of the Wallace speech. This calendar serves as a daily reminder of the cause and aims of the people's war.

• • •

CASUALTY LISTS will be released for publication in the press, it has been announced. Eleven IWO members have already given their lives in service. Our national administration committee has just made public its important decision that all death claims arising out of the war, on behalf of IWO members, **will be paid**—the war risk clause in our life insurance certificates having been waived **until further notice.** While this decision displays the financial soundness of the International Workers' Order's mortuary fund, it cannot guarantee that ALL claims will be paid indefinitely. It simply indicates that the IWO, a non-profit labor fraternity, is using its surplus funds to protect the people its members desired to protect when they joined.

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 East 13th St., New York, N. Y.
President—Louis F. Budenz
Vice-President—Howard C. Baldt
Secretary-Treasurer—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.
Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7954
Cable Address: "Daiwork." New York, N. Y.
Washington Bureau, Room 954, National Press Building, 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7910.

RATES
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)

	3 months	6 months	1 year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	$3.75	$6.75	$12.00
DAILY WORKER	3.00	5.75	10.00
THE WORKER	.75	1.25	2.00
(Manhattan and Bronx)			
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	$4.25	$8.25	$15.00
DAILY WORKER	3.25	6.50	12.00
THE WORKER	1.00	1.75	3.00

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1943